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NEW JERSEY

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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IMPORTANT
PLEASE READ NOTE ON BACK COVER

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The Economic Situation in

THE NATION

The national economy turned in another sluggish performance in June. Though aggregate business activity continues to advance, sustaining the cyclical expansion that began two and one-half years ago, the growth rate has slowed markedly since last summer, in part because of the adverse effects of the overvalued dollar on the balance of international trade. Consumer spending is still buoyant and business investment in new equipment remains on a rising trend, but much of this increased demand is being satisfied by imports from abroad. Moreover, exports have been declining. As a result, growth of industrial production has slowed to a crawl and unemployment has been stuck at 7.3% of the civilian labor force for five months.

Industrial production edged up fractionally by 0.1% in June, as gains for consumer goods, business equipment, and defense products offset reduced output in mining and utilities. June's increase was the same as in May and equaled the average monthly rate of expansion since last August, according to revised data issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The revised production statistics show an 0.9% increase over the past ten months, a somewhat better picture than the 0.4% decline that was previously reported through May. However, an industrial growth rate of 0.1% per month does little to help the employment situation. In fact, it has resulted in a 220,000 loss of factory jobs since the end of 1984.

In contrast, construction activity remains on a rising trend, with particularly heavy investment in office, commercial, and industrial facilities over the past two years. Though analysts are concerned about the durability of this in the face of rising unused capacity in some parts of the country, there is as yet no evidence of a slowdown. Homebuilding has also been picking up since late 1984, reversing the slump triggered by the high interest rates of a year ago. With mortgage rates now the lowest in six years, further improvement for the housing sector is anticipated for the second half of the year.

Gross National Product (GNP) advanced at a 1.7% annual rate during the second quarter, considerably less than the 3.1% gain projected by the U.S. Commerce Department in its so-called "flash estimate" released in June before complete data were available. Solid gains were posted by consumer spending (+5.2% at an annual rate), business investment in plant and equipment (+13.6%), and housing (+14.3%), but these increases were partially offset by rising imports, reduced exports, and a sharply slower pace of business inventory accumulation.

For the full first six months of 1985, the GNP's annual growth rate was only 1%, prompting the Reagan Administration's economic advisors to lower their projected gain for all of 1985 from 3.9% to 3%. To attain even this lower projection will require an annual growth rate of about 5% during the second half of the year. While this much of an acceleration is possible, most private analysts are more cautious, seeing second half growth in the 3% to 4% range, with unemployment holding at close to its current level. Consumer spending, homebuilding, and defense spending all should contribute to continued expansion over this period. Industrial production is likely to remain sluggish in the short-run, though prospects could improve later if the still overvalued dollar continues a retreat that began several months ago.

Note: Narrative analysis based upon the most recent data available as of August 2, 1985. Tables may contain less current information.

THE STATE

Seasonal expansion associated with the arrival of warm weather and the end of the school year dominated the New Jersey economic scene between May and June. Thousands of students, new graduates, and other jobseekers poured into the labor market seeking either summer jobs or more permanent career opportunities. Awaiting them were the best employment prospects in many years as an already strong economy geared up for what promised to be another busy summer of recreational and other outdoor activities. Hiring picked up in all major sectors of the economy to prepare for peak seasonal demand.

This frenzy of seasonal labor market activity, of course, occurs every June and tends to obscure underlying economic trends. When changes of a purely seasonal nature are discounted, what emerges is an economy sustaining the moderate growth pattern that has characterized both the State and the nation in recent months. Jobs are still increasing in the service sectors and holding steady at a record level in the booming construction industry, but there continues to be slippage in manufacturing because of rising imports and the reduced competitiveness of domestic producers in overseas markets.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL), nonfarm wage and salary employment edged up by 300 in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, reaching a record 3,438,100. This is not bad when coupled with a 7,500 increase a month earlier (originally estimated at only 1,400), but the pace of job growth clearly has moderated thus far in 1985 in comparison with the very large increases of 1983 and 1984. The five-month increase since January, for example, totals 17,300, compared with gains of 77,000 during the same period in 1984 and 43,800 during the comparable months of 1983. This more subdued growth reflects both the inevitable maturing of the business expansion, which could not have been sustained at its 1983-84 pace if only because of labor supply constraints, and the difficulties faced by manufacturers across the nation because of the overvalued dollar.

To date, slower job growth has not resulted in any measurable deterioration of the overall labor market situation since it has been accompanied by fewer new entrants to the labor force. New Jersey's unemployment rate averaged only 5.8% during the first half of the year (5.9% in July) according to U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates. Joblessness has not been this low in New Jersey since 1973. In contrast, the nation's unemployment rate has been stuck at 7.3% thus far in 1985.

The New Jersey Department of Labor's June employment survey revealed that private service-producing industries added 4,700 workers to their payrolls between May and June, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. The biggest gains were recorded by eating and drinking places, food stores, financial institutions, and hotel-casinos (thanks to the opening of the Trump Castle Casino in Atlantic City). These increases were partially offset by shortfalls of seasonal hiring in trucking and air transportation.

The sizeable gains in the service sectors during June were partially offset by declines (after seasonal adjustment) in manufacturing, government and--to an inconsequential extent--construction. Most significant was a 3,100 drop in manufacturing, where there were layoffs and/or shortfalls of seasonal hiring in machinery, food products, apparel, textiles, paper products, petroleum refining, and stone, clay and glass products. Factory jobs have declined in New Jersey by 13,400 since January, wiping out nearly half of the 27,900 rebound that had occurred during the business recovery of 1983 and 1984.

Construction activity remains very strong in New Jersey at mid-year, far stronger than in many other parts of the country. Though seasonal hiring was fractionally less than usual in June, employment of building craftsmen and laborers has been at a record high all year after increasing by more than 40% during 1983 and 1984.

Moreover, there are no signs that the building boom will wane during the balance of 1985. Contracts for construction projects in New Jersey totaled $3.6 billion during the first half of the year, an increase of 25% from the same period a year earlier. This compares with a 2% gain nationally. Homebuilding and public works construction are leading the way in New Jersey, recording over-the-year increases of 41% and 48%, respectively. Contract awards for new nonresidential buildings have leveled off (down 1.7% from last year's extremely strong pace), but projects already underway or in the pipeline should ensure another outstanding year for this segment of the industry as well.

The continued strength of the New Jersey economy is also evident in the performance of key business indicators. Retail sales during the first five months of 1985 were up 4% from a year earlier, after adjusting for price changes. This was roughly the same as the increase nationally. Over the same period, business failures were down 14%. Data on new business incorporations are not available beyond February, but as of that date the number of new charters issued during 1985 was running ahead of the same period in 1984 by 10% (compared with a national increase of 1%).

In sum, New Jersey's economic situation remains quite favorable. Though the rate of growth has slowed from its extraordinary pace of 1983 and 1984, mirroring national trends, it has been strong enough to hold unemployment at its lowest level in 12 years. The only real weakness has been in manufacturing, and this sector is likely to remain sluggish across the nation until the value of the dollar declines more than it has in recent months. There is no evidence of a let-up of New Jersey's construction boom and there is every reason to expect continued expansion of the service sectors. This should be enough to hold the State's jobless rate in the 5¼% to 6%

range during the second half of the year.

NOTE ON LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The statistical section of this report (S-4 to S-7) includes two different sets of statistics on labor force, resident employment, and unemployment. The series labeled "official" are those published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) on the basis of a monthly sample survey of New Jersey households. The series labeled "unofficial" are prepared by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL). Starting last year, NJDOL adopted an unofficial methodology identical to that used by BLS to develop their official statistics for all but the 11 large states for which it deems the household survey size adequate to produce monthly estimates. NJDOL publishes the latter to supplement the BLS official statistics because they are subject to less monthly sampling variability, therefore providing smoother and--except as noted below--more realistic time series for economic analysis.

Both sets of data are subject to a margin of error. The official series fluctuate erratically, in part because of sampling error. Sampling error ranges are routinely presented in the table on S-37. The unofficial series is subject to less of this kind of error, but does suffer from other problems, including a discontinuity at the start of the most recent year that is not corrected until the next annual revisions of historical data.

This methodological quirk normally can be expected to create relatively minor distortion, but this year it was quite significant in the case of the size of the labor force and the number of residents employed. Resident employment estimates, for example, dropped 50,000 between December 1984 and January 1985, primarily reflecting the statistical discontinuity rather than the real economic trend. Next year's revisions will probably show that employment levels were overestimated towards the end of 1984 and underestimated during early 1985. The effect of this discontinuity on the unofficial labor force participation rates and unemployment rates was minimal.

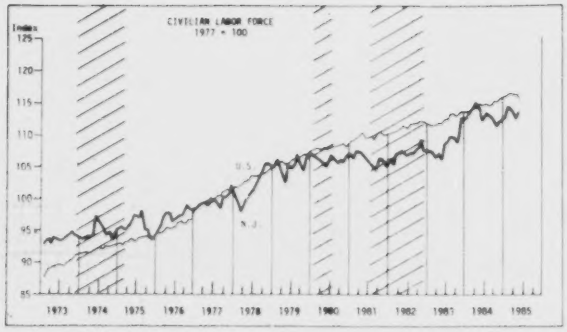
COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
(seasonally adjusted)

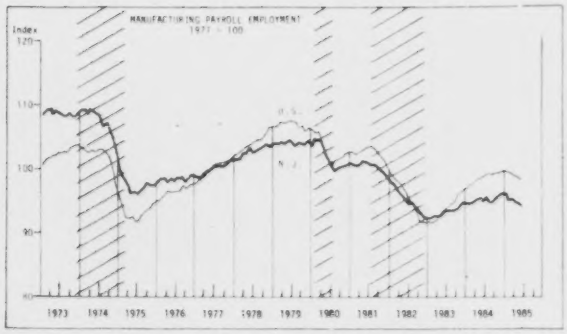
New Jersey Data			Series			Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For		Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$118,423	$117,261	$109,099	4th Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**		+ 9.6	+ 9.7
$ 4,056	$ 4,010	$ 3,726	May	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.2	+ 6.3
2,350	2,718	2,257	Feb	New Business Incorporations (number)	S-16	+ 9.8	+ 1.1
81	75	78	May	Business Failures (number)	S-16	-13.6	INA
177.6	182.8	161.7	May	Dwelling Units Authorized (1977=100)	S-20	+42.8	- 6.9
$ 636.4	$ 814.8	$ 612.2	Jun	Construction Contracts (millions)*	S-18	+24.5	+ 1.8
$ 390.0	$ 492.7	$ 283.9	Jun	Residential*	S-18	+40.6	- 4.0
$ 198.0	$ 222.2	$ 246.4	Jun	Nonresidential*	S-18	- 1.7	+ 5.5
$ 48.4	$ 99.9	$ 81.9	Jun	Nonbuilding*		+47.9	+12.0
3438.1	3437.6	3342.6	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 3.7	+ 3.7
723.2	726.3	729.2	Jun	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	+ 0.2	+ 1.1
2714.9	2711.3	2713.4	Jun	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 4.7	+ 4.4
208	180	197	Jun	Total Unemployment (thous.) *official*	S- 4	- 9.2	- 3.3
5.4	4.7	5.2	Jun	Percent of Labor Force *official*	S- 6	--	--
91.1	92.2	89.6	Jun	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 0.3	--
2.9	2.9	3.0	Jun	Percent of Covered Employment	S-26	--	--
41.2	41.0	41.2	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	0.0	- 1.2
$ 9.83	$ 9.81	$ 9.49	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-35	+ 3.9	+ 3.8
$ 405.00	$ 401.23	$ 390.99	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.9	+ 2.6

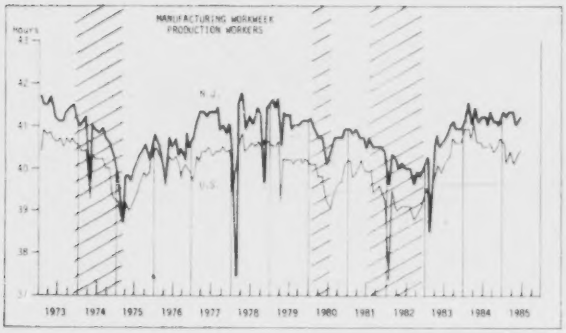
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.
*Not seasonally adjusted
**(Latest Month-4th Qtr.'84)(Month Ago-3rd Qtr.'84)(Year Ago-4th Qtr.'83)
INA - Information Not Available

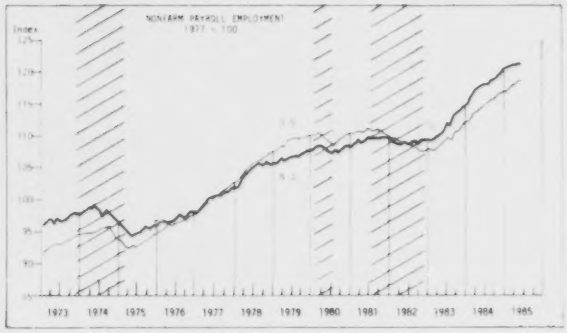
Comparisons of Economic Trends in

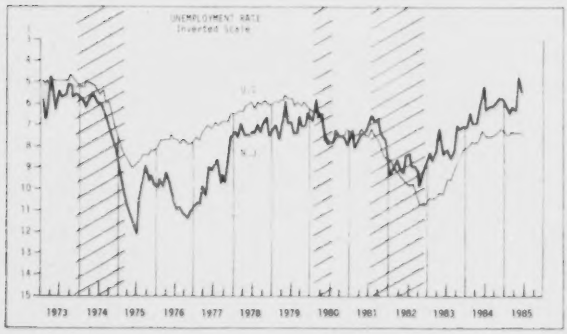
New Jersey and the United States

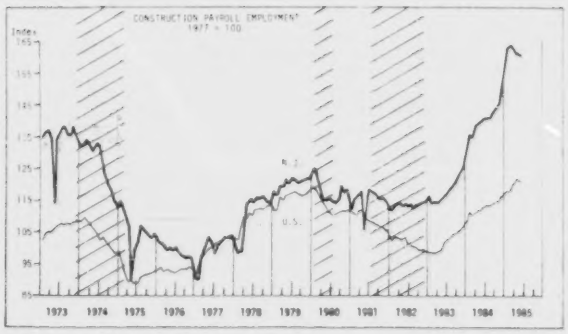




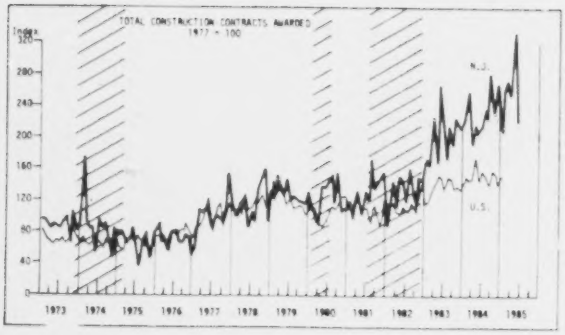


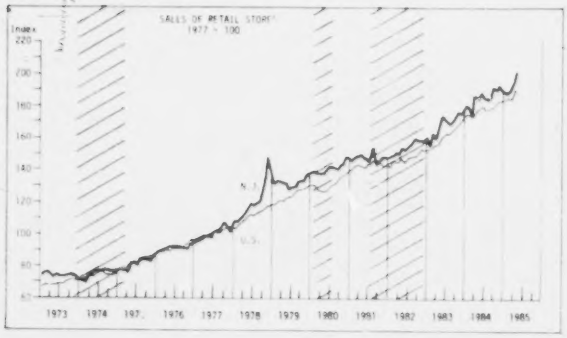


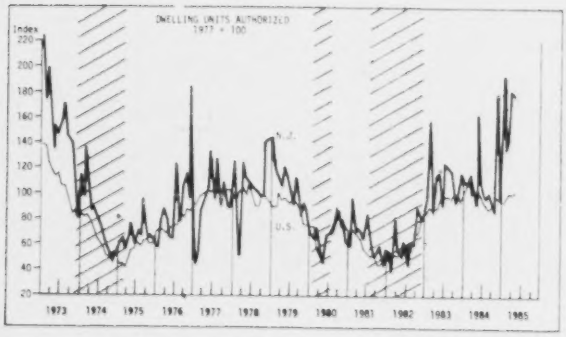


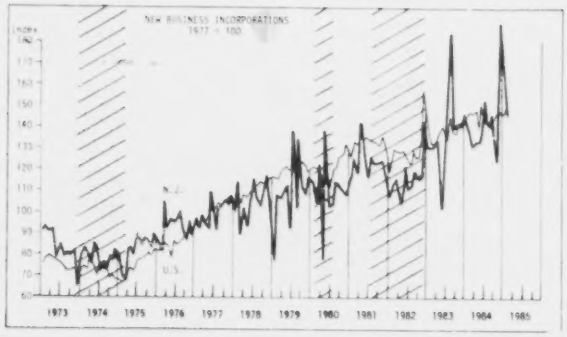


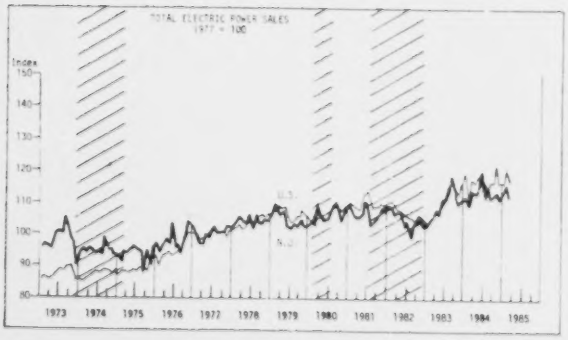
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with two exceptions. Data on the unemployment rate and manufacturing workweek are presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the state and the nation. The data for retail sales in New Jersey have been adjusted to take account of sample revisions that caused breaks in the series.

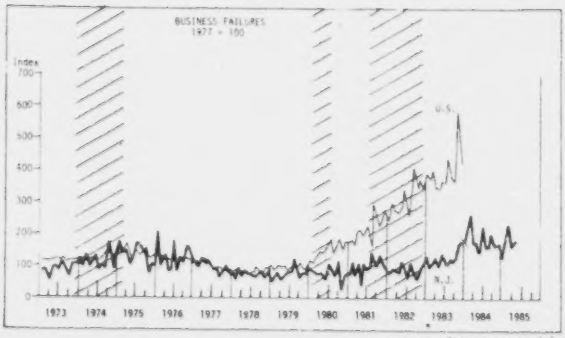












See note on page S-1.

Estimates of New Jersey's Population, by Age: July 1, 1984

Frederick W. Hollmann
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

The U.S. Census Bureau has recently released provisional estimates of the 1984 population by age group for the nation and each of the 50 states. Estimates for New Jersey showed an increase in the number of small children, persons of childbearing age, and persons of retirement age. The 1984 results showed little change in trend since 1980; moreover, the trends in the age groups closely paralleled those of the nation. The increases, however, did tend to be lower in New Jersey, since the growth rate of the total population was lower.

Attracting the most attention has been the apparent "toddler mini-boom," the increase in children under five years of age since the 1980 census. This occurred at a rate of 1.09% per year in New Jersey, compared to 2.02% in the United States. The observed increase is actually an "echo" of the post-World War II baby boom. Twenty-five years after the post-war peak in births, baby boom children are now having children. Combining the increase in 25-to-44-year olds with a slight decline in 15-to-24-year olds, the population in their childbearing years in New Jersey increased by 1.28% per annum, very close to the 1.09% per annum increase in children under five years old. The increase in children is thus largely a result of the increase in those who bear them, rather than an increase in the likelihood or frequency of having children. This stands in sharp contrast to the post-war baby boom itself, which occurred in the absence of an increase in potential parents, and was therefore a product of increases in childbearing.

Aside from children and middle-aged adults, persons 65 and over in New Jersey also increased, at a rate very close to that of the nation, 2.14% per annum. Increased longevity as well as the past trend in births are the major reasons for this increase. Most retirement-aged persons were born at a time when both population and births were increasing relatively rapidly, unaffected by the major upheavals of the Great Depression and World War II. More importantly, the secular decline in fertility that affected most of the industrialized world had not run its course. The reverse of this can be seen in the decline among 5-to-14-year olds, born during the "baby bust" of the 1970s.

On a methodological note, the significance of these estimates lies in their reliance on "hard" indicators. Like estimates of the total population, age estimates are based on the 1980 census, post-censal vital statistics, and post-censal migration. The major basis for migration in the age groups under 65 was the trend in school enrollments, as well as historical observations of the relationship of trends in the school population to migration. Migration of persons 65 and over is estimated through medicare enrollments. Birth cohorts in 1980 are "aged" to the date of the estimate to preserve fluctuations in the age structure observed directly in 1980. While this capacity to "age" a population facilitates projections of population to future years--even in considerable age-sex detail--such projections inevitably lack verification by observable data.

Further information on these estimates and their methodology can be found in Current Population Reports, Population Estimates and Projections, *State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984*, Series P-25, No. 970, issued June 1985 by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES BY AGE
AND ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE SINCE 1980
(Population Figures in Thousands)

Age Group	Census Counts New Jersey April 1, 1980	Revised Estimates New Jersey July 1, 1983	Provisional Estimates New Jersey July 1, 1984	Annual Percent Change April 1, 1980 - July 1, 1984	
				New Jersey	United States
Total, All Ages	7,365	7,464	7,515	+0.47	+0.97
Under 5 Years	463	480	485	+1.09	+2.02
5 - 14 Years	1,114	1,027	1,010	-2.31	-0.70
15 - 24 Years	1,285	1,251	1,238	-0.88	-1.37
25 - 44 Years	2,018	2,190	2,250	+2.56	+3.10
45 - 64 Years	1,625	1,592	1,589	-0.53	+0.12
65 Years and Over	860	924	942	+2.14	+2.19

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, State Population Estimates, by Age and Components of Change: 1980 to 1984, P-25, No. 970.

1984 New Jersey Planned Homebuilding Outpaces the Nation

Connie O. Hughes
New Jersey State Data Center
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In 1984, almost 44,000 new residential units were authorized for construction in New Jersey. This represents the highest level since the boom period in the early 1970s. As in the 1982-1983 period, the state outpaced the nation in planned homebuilding from 1983 to 1984--19% versus 5%. The expansion was reflected in most New Jersey counties.

It should be emphasized that the data and analysis presented are based on building permit data; therefore, the tabulations do not represent the number of housing units built during 1984. Permits may have been issued for units not completed in 1984 or for units never started.

NEW JERSEY VS. THE NATION

Overall building permit activity in New Jersey tends to mirror that of the nation. This is illustrated for the recent past (1980 to 1984) in Table 1. Reflecting the back-to-back recessions in the early 1980s, the number of building permits issued dropped in 1980 and again in 1981 both nationwide and in New Jersey. Some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Although the rebound was shaky at first, it picked up steam in the second half of the year, triggered by a decline in interest rates. From 1981 to 1982, both New Jersey and the nation had small increases in authorized dwelling units--less than 1%.

By 1983, planned homebuilding was clearly emerging from the doldrums, with building permits for new residential construction registering strong gains through much of the year, New Jersey began outpacing the nation. The 1982 to 1983 increase in the number of units authorized by building permits issued for the state was 72% and the national average was 59%.

In the first half of 1984, it appeared that New Jersey was attaining approximately the same level of planned residential building as in 1983. However, mainly due to late reports, the 1984 total number of units authorized by building permits issued in the state (43,925) was the largest since the 52,145 level of 1973. The 1984 total for the United States (1.691 million) was the highest since the 1978 level of 1.8 million.

Preliminary data for the first five months of 1985 indicate continued strength in planned homebuilding in New Jersey, with the number of units authorized up 38% from the same period a year

Table 1

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED: 1980 to 1984
UNITED STATES AND NEW JERSEY

	New Jersey[1]			United States[2] (Numbers in Thousands)		
	Total Units Authorized	Change from Previous Year		Total Units Authorized	Change from Previous Year	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1980	22,257	-12,651	-36.2	1,207.2	-354.8	-22.7
1981	21,293	- 964	- 4.3	997.7	-209.5	-17.4
1982	21,404	111	0.5	1,006.8	9.1	0.9
1983	36,791	15,387	71.9	1,605.2	598.4	59.4
1984	43,925	7,134	19.4	1,690.9	85.7	5.3

Sources: [1]Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summaries, 1980 through 1984.

[2]Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, 16,000 Place Series for privately owned residential construction and public housing.

earlier. In contrast, permits for new residential construction have been running somewhat behind their year-ago pace at the national level thus far in 1985.

The seasonal fluctuation in the number of dwelling units authorized in 1982, 1983, and 1984 are shown in Table 2. Late spring to late fall is typically the period of greatest activity.

SINGLE VS. MULTI-FAMILY UNITS

Since 1974, there has been a considerable drop in the ratio of five-or-more family units to single-family units. In 1973, this ratio was approximately 1:1. By 1984, 69% of all planned homebuilding were for single-family units. While the number of planned single-family units increased by 28% from 1983 to 1984 in New Jersey, multi-family units increased by less than 5%.

PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY COUNTY

All but three of the 21 counties in New Jersey experienced increased planned homebuilding from 1983 to 1984. By far, Middlesex County ranked first in total dwelling units authorized as it did in 1983. Ocean County ranked second in 1984, but the increase was not as substantial as Middlesex County's (8.5% vs. 18.1%). Somerset County, on the other hand, exhibited the largest increase from 1983 in absolute terms--an additional 1,414 building permits were issued in 1984.

Even the older more densely settled counties of Essex, Hudson, and Union had small increases in total dwelling units authorized. Atlantic, Camden, and Cumberland counties, however, each recorded fewer planned units in 1984 than in 1983. (See Table 5.)

In nine counties, 80% or more of all the planned residential units were for single-family dwellings. These counties tended to be more suburban in nature than others, e.g., Burlington (88%) in the southwest, Monmouth (84%) in central New Jesey, and Morris (81%) in the north.

Several counties had fairly high proportions of two-, three-, and four-family units. These included Cape May (37%), Cumberland (24%), and Hudson (25%). In Cape May County, over half of the total 598 two-, three-, and four-family units were issued for Ocean City, and about one-sixth were issued in Sea Isle City. In Cumberland County, all 50 were in Bridgeton City, while in Hudson County, the majority of such units were in Jersey City (76), Harrison (64), and Hoboken (44).

Three counties--Atlantic, Hudson, and Union--had over 50% of all planned homebuilding for five-or more family units. In Atlantic County, Absecon accounted for over one-third of these units and the remainder were primarily from Pleasantville, Hamilton, and Galloway. Public housing comprised 200 of Hudson County's total of 574. These are planned to be evenly split between Secaucus and Weehawken. Also in Hudson County, Jersey City is planning 158 five-or more units (all private development). Of Union County's almost 600 five-or more family units authorized for construction, 125 are

Table 2

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY MONTH.
1982 to 1984
New Jersey

	1982	1983	1984
January	634	1,120	1,322
February	521	2,240	1,607
March	1,694	1,824	2,278
April	1,208	2,341	1,998
May	1,145	2,690	3,964
June	1,924	2,805	2,983
July	1,237	3,512	2,935
August	1,813	3,583	2,907
September	1,880	3,317	2,744
October	2,829	2,941	2,838
November	2,005	2,480	4,263
December	2,174	2,944	2,443
Sub-Total	19,064	31,797	32,282
Undistributed*	2,340	4,994	11,643
TOTAL	21,404	36,791	43,925

Note: *Information received too late for tabulation on a monthly basis.

Table 3

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE: 1983 TO 1984
New Jersey

	1983		1984		Change: 1983 to 1984	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units Authorized	36,791	100.0	43,925	100.0	7,134	19.4
Single Family Units	23,679	64.4	30,404	69.2	6,725	28.4
2-, 3-, or 4-Family Units	2,093	5.7	2,123	4.8	30	1.4
5 or More Family Units	11,019	30.0	11,398	25.9	379	3.4

Source: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summaries, 1983 and 1984.

public and in Summit. Additionally, Scotch Plains, Linden, and Springfield each issued over 125 permits for such construction (all private).

DATA AVAILABILITY

The statistics presented in this article are based on data derived from monthly reports submitted by local building inspectors in all New Jersey municipalities that issue building permits for residential construction. Three municipalities do not issue building permits--Audubon Park (Camden County), Walpack Township (Sussex County), and Pahaquarry Township (Warren County). The Division of Planning and Research cooperates with the U.S. Bureau of Census in this program.

More detailed data, including municipal data, average construction costs, and demolitions are published in *New Jersey Residential Building Permits 1984 Summary*. The tabulations in this publication are more complete than the sums of monthly data previously published and regularly included in *New Jersey Economic Indicators* since they include information obtained after follow-up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis. A copy of the 1984 summary and further information on building permit statistics can be obtained by contacting Rickey Sanchez, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388 (609-292-0076).

Table 4
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY:
1983 to 1984
NEW JERSEY

	1983	1984	Change: 1983 to 1984 Number	Change: 1983 to 1984 Percent
NEW JERSEY	36,791	43,925	7,134	19.4
Atlantic	2,375	2,197	- 178	- 7.5
Bergen	1,790	2,328	538	30.1
Burlington	2,016	2,806	790	39.2
Camden	2,409	2,347	- 62	- 2.6
Cape May	1,247	1,599	352	28.2
Cumberland	257	212	- 45	-17.5
Essex	446	777	331	74.2
Gloucester	1,083	1,230	147	13.6
Hudson	682	965	283	41.5
Hunterdon	818	1,101	283	34.6
Mercer	1,343	1,642	299	22.3
Middlesex	6,701	7,915	1,214	18.1
Monmouth	4,217	4,259	42	1.0
Morris	2,324	2,433	109	4.7
Ocean	4,897	5,315	418	8.5
Passaic	664	793	129	19.4
Salem	109	205	96	88.1
Somerset	1,864	3,278	1,414	75.9
Sussex	639	908	269	42.1
Union	562	933	371	66.0
Warren	348	682	334	96.0

Table 5

TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY COUNTY: 1984
NEW JERSEY

	Total		Single-Family Units		2-, 3-, or 4-Family Units		5-or More Family Units	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW JERSEY	43,925	100.0	30,404	69.2	2,123	4.8	11,398	25.9
Atlantic	2,197	100.0	911	41.5	86	3.9	1,200	54.6
Bergen	2,328	100.0	1,200	51.5	212	9.1	916	39.3
Burlington	2,806	100.0	2,475	88.2	0	0	331	11.8
Camden	2,347	100.0	1,956	83.3	115	4.9	276	11.8
Cape May	1,599	100.0	659	41.2	598	37.4	342	21.4
Cumberland	212	100.0	157	74.1	50	23.6	5	2.4
Essex	777	100.0	485	62.4	43	5.5	249	32.0
Gloucester	1,230	100.0	1,000	81.3	12	1.0	218	17.7
Hudson	965	100.0	152	15.8	239	24.8	574	59.5
Hunterdon	1,101	100.0	954	86.6	16	1.5	131	11.9
Mercer	1,642	100.0	1,607	97.9	11	0.7	24	1.5
Middlesex	7,915	100.0	3,995	50.5	209	2.6	3,711	46.9
Monmouth	4,259	100.0	3,580	84.1	166	3.9	513	12.0
Morris	2,433	100.0	1,966	80.8	78	3.2	389	16.0
Ocean	5,315	100.0	4,523	85.1	137	2.6	655	12.3
Passaic	793	100.0	570	71.9	30	3.8	193	24.3
Salem	205	100.0	105	51.2	0	0	100	48.8
Somerset	3,278	100.0	2,710	82.7	61	1.9	507	15.5
Sussex	908	100.0	689	75.9	0	0	219	24.1
Union	933	100.0	285	30.5	54	5.8	594	63.7
Warren	682	100.0	425	62.3	6	0.9	251	36.8

Note: Percentages may not add due to rounding.

Source: Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor, New Jersey Residential Building Permits, Annual Summary 1984.

Business Births in New Jersey 1982-1983

Robert Vaden
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

New firms represent a significant source of jobs in New Jersey. New firms offer employment opportunities and cushion the shock of jobs lost through business failures and firms moving out of the state. The level of new-firm activity also serves as an indicator of the health and vitality of New Jersey's economy.

The Division of Planning and Research has developed a methodology for identifying new firms, measuring their employment by geographic area and industry, and tracking the survivorship rate and long run impact on employment.

Findings for the years 1975-1981 were described in earlier editions of this publication. (See "Business Births in New Jersey," *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, July 8, 1983 and "Business Births Long Run Employment Impact," *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, March 9, 1984.) This article updates the earlier research with data through 1983. Some changes in methodology and the use of more current files have resulted in the classification by industry and geographic area of certain firms which were tabulated as unclassified in earlier studies. Consequently, the data in this article should be considered somewhat more accurate, although differences between the earlier data and the current data are minor.

BIRTH DEFINED

Defined simply, a "birth" is a new business enterprise in the private sector which, previously, was not in existence in New Jersey. A previously established out-of-state firm which relocates or opens a facility in New Jersey would be considered a birth. New Jersey firms which open new facilities or expand existing facilities are not considered to be births.

The source for identifying business births was the New Jersey Department of Labor's file of employers covered by the State's Unemployment Insurance system. Certain categories of workers, such as the self-employed, some domestics, unpaid family members, etc. are excluded from unemployment insurance. A detailed explanation of the scope and limitations of the data collected through the Unemployment Insurance system can be found in *New Jersey Covered Employment Trends 1983* which was published by this Division.

STATEWIDE BUSINESS BIRTH DATA

In 1982, almost 17,000 new firms began operations in New Jersey. These firms employed almost 55,000 workers (See Tables 1 and 2). The 1982 unit and employment counts represented slight increases over 1981. The relatively strong showing is somewhat surprising given the depth of the 1982 recession nationally. New Jersey, however, fared better than the nation as a whole in the 1982 recession and the 1982 unit and employment counts tend to substantiate this.

In 1983, the level of birth activity increased sharply. New-firm units rose by 6% to almost 18,000 units. Employment associated with the creation of new firms increased sharply by 15.1% to almost 63,300 workers. The 1983 increase in birth activity represented the largest over-the-year gain since the 1976 recovery following the 1974-1975 recession. In 1976, new-firm employment increased by 17.5%.

Birth activity in 1982 and 1983 was dominated by retail trade and services. The two industry sectors combined accounted for about one-half of all new units and one-half of all new-firm employment in 1982 and in 1983.

The relatively high level of new-firm activity in retail trade and services has been evident in all the years for which new-firm data have been compiled. For example, in 1975, as in 1982 and 1983, new firms in retail trade and services made up about 50% of all new units and new-firm jobs. Over time, new-firm activity has shifted more toward service sector industries. From 1974 to 1980, retail trade and services alternated as the industry sector providing the most new-firm jobs. Since 1981, however, the service sector has provided the most new-firm jobs.

Birth or new-firm activity, as an indicator of the economic vitality of an industry, should be viewed with caution. In certain industry segments, where firm turnover may be high, new-firm activity can, but does not necessarily, mean that the industry is growing. For example, in 1983, over 55% of New Jersey's approximately 155,000 units were in either retail trade or services. In 1983, as noted above, approximately one-half of the 18,000 new-firm units were in these two industry sectors. However, from 1982 to 1983, total units in these two industry sectors increased by only 2,700 even though there were almost 9,000 new firms. Apparently, almost 6,300 of the new-firm units represented "replacement" units for firms which ceased operations in 1983.

Birth activity in 1982 and 1983, as mentioned, was dominated by firms in the retail trade and service industries. Manufacturing ranked third as a source of new-firm employment. The remaining industry sectors, ranked in order based on 1983 data, were construction, wholesale trade, transportation, finance/insurance/real estate, communications and public utilities, and mining and agriculture.

The industrial distribution of new-firm employment differs from the distribution of employment in the economy as a whole. Retail trade, services, and construction are overrepresented in the new-firm distribution relative to the all-firm industry distribution of employment. Firms in communications, public utilities, and manufacturing are underrepresented in the new-firm distribution of employment. Over time, the distribution of new-firm employment will come to more closely resemble the all-firm distribution as surviving new firms expand while less successful new firms fail or do not grow as fast.

Although the averages in Tables 1 and 2 conceal year-to-year changes, a year-by-year review of the data indicates the overall trend for most of

the industry sectors has been toward long-term growth subject to some year-to-year fluctuations.

LONG-RUN IMPACT OF BIRTHS ON ECONOMY

The employment generated by new firms in their first year of operation, while important, is not indicative of the long run impact these firms will eventually have on New Jersey's economy. Two factors combine to determine the longer run impact on employment.

On the positive side, many of the new firms will grow and expand their operations. On the negative side, the survival rate of new businesses is very low. A significant number of new businesses will fail and have little or no effect on long-run employment. The long-run impact on employment will be determined by whether growth in surviving firms is sufficient to offset employment lost to business failures.

Tables 3 and 4 show 1975 and 1976 new firms with surviving units and employment in selected years following the start of operations. By matching the birth file to later year data files, the survivorship rate and changes in employment from the birth year can be measured.

In 1984, surviving 1975 births were providing about 39,200 jobs while 1976 births were providing about 43,800 jobs. As a percent of jobs provided in the first year of operation, the 1975 firms were at 88% of the first-year level. The 1976 firms were at 84% of the first-year level.

A similar employment pattern is in evidence for both the 1975 and 1976 new firms. Following increases in the first year or two after the start of operations, employment began a steady decline which lasted through 1982. In 1983, there was a upturn in new-firm employment which was consistent with the strong 1983 recovery. Employment in 1984 remained essentially unchanged from 1983.

The rate of employment decline tended to be sharpest in the period of from two to five years following the start of operations. For the 1975 births, the rate of decline averaged 8.6% in the period three to five years following the start of operations. For the 1976 births, the rate of decline averaged 5.6% in the period two to five years following the start of operations. As noted above, employment for both the 1975 and 1976 births registered increases in 1983 and very slight declines in 1984. The business cycle will, of course, impact the rate of decline. Newer firms would seem more likely to suffer from economic downturns than their more established competitors.

The pattern of high rates of employment declines in the relatively early years is reasonable. It is in this period that the more marginal firms will be weeded out. Firms which survive the rigors of the early years can be expected to have survival rates which more closely approximate the average for all firms in their industry.

Although in the aggregate, growth in surviving units has not been sufficient to offset employment lost to business failures, the totals disguise significant differences in performance by industry sector. Employment declines in retail trade and construction were the primary reason that 1984 employment for the 1975 births was less than in the start-up year. Employment in retail trade and construction in 1984 was only about 59% of the first-year employment. For the 1976 births, 1984 employment in these two industry sectors was approximately 78% of the first-year employment.

On the other hand, surviving firms in mining and agriculture, transportation, communications and utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate all provided more jobs in 1984 than in their 1975 and 1976 start-up years. Collectively, firms created in these industries in 1975, which provided about 7,400 jobs in 1975, were providing more than 10,400 jobs in 1984, an increase of 40%. Similarly, new firms created in these industries in 1976 provided

Table 1

STATEWIDE
PRIVATE SECTOR
NEW JERSEY BUSINESS BIRTH 1975-1983
UNITS

	Average 1975-1981	1982	1983
Mining & Agriculture	385	367	410
Construction	2,414	2,066	2,350
Manufacturing	883	860	861
Transportation	742	774	736
Communications & Utilities	48	54	75
Wholesale Trade	1,564	1,904	1,664
Retail Trade	3,504	3,391	3,437
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	915	895	1,009
Services	4,546	5,709	5,445
Other[1]	836	965	1,983
TOTAL	15,838	16,985	17,970

Table 2

STATEWIDE
PRIVATE SECTOR
NEW JERSEY BUSINESS BIRTHS 1975-1983
EMPLOYMENT

	Average 1975-1981	1982	1983
Mining & Agriculture	472	408	470
Construction	5,267	4,533	5,567
Manufacturing	9,239	12,048	10,755
Transportation	2,433	3,354	3,351
Communications & Utilities	184	448	581
Wholesale Trade	4,460	4,935	5,333
Retail Trade	12,781	12,461	14,553
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1,948	2,239	2,733
Services	13,034	13,197	16,539
Other[1]	2,059	1,338	3,379
OTHER	51,876	54,961	63,261

[1]This category includes establishments which could not be classified by industry.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor
Employer Records
Division of Planning and Research
Division of Unemployment Insurance

Table 3

1975 BIRTHS
UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT[1] IN
SELECTED SUBSEQUENT YEARS

	1975		1976		1978		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units
Mining & Agriculture	310	299	583	247	638	195	546	141	574	123	739	99	610	96	614	86
Construction	4,272	1,927	5,310	1,475	3,967	1,006	2,775	691	2,641	552	2,278	449	2,288	413	2,445	372
Manufacturing	7,448	833	9,414	680	10,157	508	7,831	395	7,473	348	7,132	325	7,274	291	7,868	267
Transportation	1,963	608	2,332	448	2,761	337	2,272	240	2,515	211	2,637	186	2,556	175	2,801	156
Communications & Utilities	101	34	478	27	766	27	89	16	100	11	447	10	598	10	185	10
Wholesale Trade	3,521	1,321	4,682	1,055	5,019	812	4,895	638	5,022	589	4,787	526	6,180	493	4,958	470
Retail Trade	12,406	3,437	12,433	2,638	10,066	1,753	7,963	1,232	7,888	1,051	7,224	934	7,162	872	7,381	749
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	1,522	843	2,212	670	1,893	522	1,691	408	1,761	347	1,822	321	1,858	285	1,857	259
Services[2]	11,143	3,664	12,358	2,916	12,090	2,212	10,950	1,666	10,191	1,452	10,315	1,290	10,958	1,199	11,102	1,144
Other[3]	1,924	584	504	113	67	23	8	6	9	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	44,610	13,550	50,306	10,269	47,424	7,395	39,020	5,433	38,174	4,688	37,381	4,140	39,484	3,834	39,211	3,513

Table 4

1976 BIRTHS
UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT[1] IN
SELECTED SUBSEQUENT YEARS

	1976		1977		1979		1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units	Emp.	Units
Mining & Agriculture	478	319	726	238	615	176	552	129	506	118	556	105	780	96
Construction	4,489	2,245	5,902	1,614	5,162	1,068	3,957	719	3,856	590	3,961	554	4,281	509
Manufacturing	8,825	883	10,264	707	10,471	529	9,765	431	8,117	383	8,141	357	7,698	330
Transportation	1,907	642	2,227	483	2,288	367	2,213	273	1,871	233	1,855	214	1,974	200
Communications & Utilities	132	25	322	14	359	11	431	9	489	9	701	9	598	9
Wholesale Trade	4,487	1,426	5,623	1,074	5,295	897	5,678	716	5,698	647	5,668	605	5,906	556
Retail Trade	13,533	3,711	17,182	2,566	11,606	1,715	10,175	1,201	9,390	1,036	10,096	948	9,880	885
Finance/ Insurance/ Real Estate	2,235	866	2,471	660	2,880	512	2,850	362	2,710	324	2,692	308	2,628	283
Services[2]	12,280	4,044	13,498	3,168	11,872	2,268	10,924	1,747	10,180	1,518	10,382	1,396	10,095	1,290
Other[3]	4,068	1,187	474	150	113	30	30	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
TOTAL	52,434	15,348	58,689	10,674	50,661	7,573	46,575	5,595	42,817	4,858	44,052	4,496	43,841	4,158

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1 Except for birth-year employment, which refers to the pay period including the 12th of the month for the third month of the quarter in which the birth was identified, all subsequent employment is for the pay period including the 12th of September.

2 Private households (SIC 88) and elementary and secondary schools (SIC 821) are excluded to prevent distortions due to changes in the Unemployment Insurance Law.

3 This category includes establishments which could not be classified by industry. As these establishments are properly classified, they drop out of the "other" category. Therefore, comparisons over time of this category are not statistically meaningful.

SOURCE: See Table 1.

about 9,200 new jobs in the first year of operation and almost 11,900 jobs in 1984, an increase of 29%.

Employment in manufacturing tended to be relatively unchanged from the start-up years of 1975 and 1976 to 1984. The 1975 births showed a marginal increase while the 1976 births showed a small decline. Somewhat surprisingly, service sector employment in 1984 was about the same in the birth year for the 1975 new firms and less in 1984 for the 1976 new firms. For example, new firms provided about 11,100 new service sector jobs in 1975 and the survivors provided the same number of jobs in 1984. In 1976, new firms provided about 12,300 service sector jobs. In 1984, the surviving firms were providing only 10,100 jobs. It should be noted that the 1975 and 1976 births do not reflect the large growth in service sector employment which followed the advent of casino gambling in Atlantic City in 1978.

SURVIVORSHIP OF NEW FIRMS

One of the significant long-run determinants of new-firm employment is the new-firm survivorship rate. The more new firms which can survive the hardships often encountered in the early years, the greater will be the long-run impact on future employment levels.

The probability of success of a new business is low. Table 5 shows that, in 1984, only 25.9% of 1975 new firms and 27.1% of the 1976 new firms were still in existence. There were, of course, significant variations by industry sector. Firms in wholesale trade and manufacturing had relatively high survival rates but still less than 40%; firms in construction and retail trade had relatively low rates, 19.3% and 21.8%, respectively.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. In 1982, 17,100 new firms, with employment of almost 55,000, began operations in New Jersey. Consistent with a strong economy, birth activity increased sharply in 1983: 18,000 firms started operations and provided 63,300 new jobs. The 1983 increase in birth activity was the largest since the 1976 recovery.
2. New-firm activity continued to be concentrated in the retail trade and service industries. In 1982 and 1983, as in 1975, about one-half of all new units and one-half of new-firm employment was in these two industry sectors.
3. In 1984, the overall employment of surviving 1975 and 1976 births was approximately 85% of the birth-year total. Employment declines in retail trade and, to a lesser extent, construction combined to offset employment gains in mining and agriculture, transportation, communications and utilities, wholesale trade, and finance/insurance/real estate.
4. The survival rate of new firms is low. Only about 25% of the firms starting operations in 1975 and 1976 were still operating in 1984. Firms in wholesale trade and manufacturing have relatively high survivorship rates (but still less than 40%). Firms in retail trade and construction have relatively low survivorship rates.

All birth research conducted to date, including county data have been summarized in a comprehensive report entitled "Business Births in New Jersey." Copies may be obtained by writing to: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Table 5

SURVIVORSHIP RATES

	New Units		Surviving Units 1984		Survival Rate (%)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Mining & Agriculture	299	319	86	96	28.8	30.1
Construction	1,927	2,245	372	509	19.3	22.7
Manufacturing	833	883	267	330	32.1	37.4
Transportation	608	642	156	200	25.7	31.2
Communications & Utilities	34	25	10	9	29.4	36.0
Wholesale Trade	1,321	1,426	470	556	35.6	38.9
Retail Trade	3,437	3,711	749	885	21.8	23.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	843	866	259	283	30.7	32.6
Services	3,664	4,044	1,144	1,290	31.2	31.9
Other[1]	584	1,187				
TOTAL	13,550	15,348	3,513	4,158	25.9	27.1

[1] The "Other" category is made up of establishments which originally could not be classified by industry. Because these firms were later classified into the proper industry, there were no survivors in this category by 1984.

SOURCE: See Table 1.

Economic Brief

PROJECTIONS BY BEA FOR NEW JERSEY

According to the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), New Jersey can expect increases in the rates of economic and demographic growth from 1983 to 2000 over those of the 1973-1983 decade. This is according to recently published projections of employment, personal income, and population in the Bureau's *Survey of Current Business*, May 1985.

In both total employment and total personal income, New Jersey's growth is projected to accelerate to a rate similar to the United States. This stands in contrast to the trend from 1973 to 1983, when New Jersey's growth lagged behind that of the nation. Previously declining industries projected to grow in employment after 1983 include mining, construction, and manufacturing. Transportation, communications, and public utilities, as well as retail trade are to enjoy increases in growth, while agriculture services, wholesale trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and service industries are expected to grow at a slower rate. No major industrial sector is projected to decline after 1983.

In 1972 dollars, New Jersey's personal income is projected to increase from $48.9 billion in 1983 to $74.2 billion in 2000. Similarly, per capita income is projected to increase from $6,558 in 1983 to $8,662 in 2000 (1972 dollars). According to these projections, through 2000, New Jersey will retain its status as having the third highest per capita income.

Earnings increases in the state in both durable and nondurable manufacturing and government are projected to be well below the national average. In contrast, earnings gains in construction and private service-type (wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; transportation, communications, and public utilities, and services.) industries are projected to keep pace with the national average.

The most notable change in trend is projected for population. According to BEA, the New Jersey population growth rate will increase from 0.2% (1973-1983) to 0.8% (1983-2000); from 17% to 103% of the national rate. The year 2000 population in this model reaches a level of 8.562 million, up from 7.464 million in 1983. It should be observed that population grows at a slower rate than employment in both the state and the nation. Although the BEA model views state population change as a consequence of employment change, it assumes that an increasing proportion of the total population will be employed. This can occur as a result of changes in labor force participation, unemployment, and interstate commutation, as well as changes in the age distribution of the population.

DATA AVAILABILITY

These projections are based on an extension of past economic relationships and assume no major policy changes. A further discussion of projected trends and a brief discussion of projection methodology appear in the May 1985 issue of the *Survey of Current Business*, a monthly journal available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Current estimates of total and per capita personal income are available from Sandra Mancuso, N.J. Department of Labor, New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 (609-984-2593).

BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS PROJECTIONS OF POPULATION, INCOME, AND EMPLOYMENT, 1983-2000

	Population (thousands)		Total Personal Income (millions of 1972 dollars)		Employment (thousands)	
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States
1973	7,335	211,349	40,592	1,001,799	3,095	92,604
1983	7,464	234,023	48,946	1,280,180	3,480	106,891
1990	7,043	249,203	60,868	1,603,313	4,006	123,071
2000	8,562	267,464	74,163	1,970,899	4,508	138,338
Average Annual Growth Rate						
1973-1983	0.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.4
1983-2000	0.8	0.8	2.5	2.6	1.5	1.5
Index, U.S. Average Annual Growth Rate=100						
1973-1983	17	100	76	100	82	100
1983-2000	103	100	96	100	100	100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, Volume 65, No. 5, May 1985.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program; multiplicative methods have been used for all series.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, a graph may not be comparable to other graphs on the same or other pages of the report.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On page S-39 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-16	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census
30	NJ Department of Law & Public Safety Division of Motor Vehicles
31-39	NJ Department of Labor Division of Planning and Research
1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The *official series* is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly survey of some 2,754 New Jersey households. The *unofficial series* is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data,

estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1984 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1983 benchmark.

Estimates for the official series have been revised based on seasonal adjustment factors incorporating the experience of 1984. The unofficial series incorporate the experience of 1983.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The State Employment Security Agency (SESA) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. The SESA reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 The ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (Standard Industrial Classification Manual) changes. See footnote on page S-31 for change in estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1984 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS by MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS.

SERIES NOTES

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS - PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living -- food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the *Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* series (CPI-W).

The U.S. CPI is the *U.S. City Average*.

The N.Y. CPI is for the *New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the *Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey* area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 944-3121 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average *Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers* in the New York -Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are

SERIES NOTES

not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Because of break in series the six-month moving average is not shown on graph for January, February, and March of 1984.

21 Electric power sales are estimates of total sales of electricity by utility companies to all users (residential, commercial, industrial, public, and other minor categories). They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in *Electric Power Monthly* (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 The CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 3 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22, 23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions not attributed to a specific month.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is not the sum of the published components; it also includes heavy engineering contracts. Series 22 was seasonally adjusted independently and is not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total contracts data (Series 22).

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of *New Jersey Residential Building Permits*, published by the Division of Planning and Research.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 25) data were seasonally adjusted independently and are not the sum of the seasonally adjusted components. For this reason, in some months, the published components may add up to more than the total (Series 25) data.

DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SERIES NOTES

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey *Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers*.

31 The large increase in the number of job openings for April 1985 reflects the entering of all the Summer Youth Program (JTPA) openings that month rather than being spread over a few months that occurred in previous years.

33 WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

34 The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

The current INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE data may not be comparable with earlier data. Beginning with the IUR statistics for the fourth quarter of 1978, the covered employment denominator was inflated by an extension of coverage to approximately 430,000 additional workers which has produced an artificial "deflation" of the IUR statistics. The expanded coverage was phased into the calculations of the official IUR formula in four approximately equal steps effective in October 1978 and in January, April, and July 1979.

35 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only.

36 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS are from the regular state program only.

37-39 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the week containing the 19th of the month.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 39) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services. Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted data for their respective industry components.

TABLE I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATIORS - 1

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,605	3,636	3,632	3,645	3,810	3,740	3,818	3,819
FEB	3,566	3,620	3,630	3,642	3,832	3,771	3,869	3,840
MAR	3,623	3,619	3,612	3,642	3,847	3,777	3,864	3,853
APR	3,625	3,623	3,627	3,639	3,916	3,810	3,843	3,854
MAY	3,645	3,635	3,593	3,636	3,874	3,831	3,801	3,855
JUN	3,621	3,634	3,663	3,646	3,800	3,842	3,847	3,866P
JUL	3,637	3,629	3,676	3,674	3,829	3,843		
AUG	3,638	3,630	3,718	3,684	3,827	3,842		
SEP	3,650	3,640	3,717	3,690	3,822	3,860		
OCT	3,650	3,639	3,683	3,701	3,816	3,871		
NOV	3,696	3,647	3,731	3,725	3,783	3,862		
DEC	3,642	3,631	3,808	3,728	3,794	3,888		

Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	3,270	3,320	3,328	3,315	3,541	3,508	3,583	3,607
FEB	3,249	3,312	3,313	3,317	3,588	3,531	3,627	3,617
MAR	3,314	3,305	3,310	3,328	3,587	3,538	3,633	3,630
APR	3,296	3,298	3,351	3,334	3,651	3,579	3,606	3,626
MAY	3,309	3,309	3,337	3,342	3,642	3,595	3,621	3,640
JUN	3,317	3,309	3,355	3,359	3,603	3,604	3,639	3,647P
JUL	3,334	3,300	3,373	3,398	3,590	3,603		
AUG	3,314	3,303	3,396	3,411	3,594	3,603		
SEP	3,324	3,304	3,421	3,426	3,590	3,617		
OCT	3,319	3,301	3,433	3,443	3,591	3,630		
NOV	3,333	3,303	3,469	3,462	3,562	3,641		
DEC	3,308	3,301	3,546	3,481	3,575	3,657		

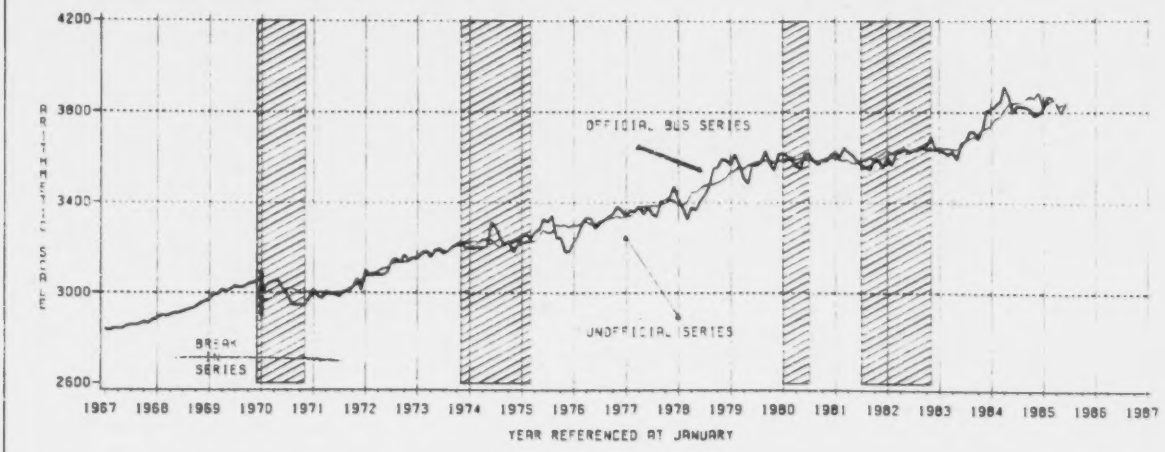
Please see note on Labor Force and Unemployment Statistics on page 3.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

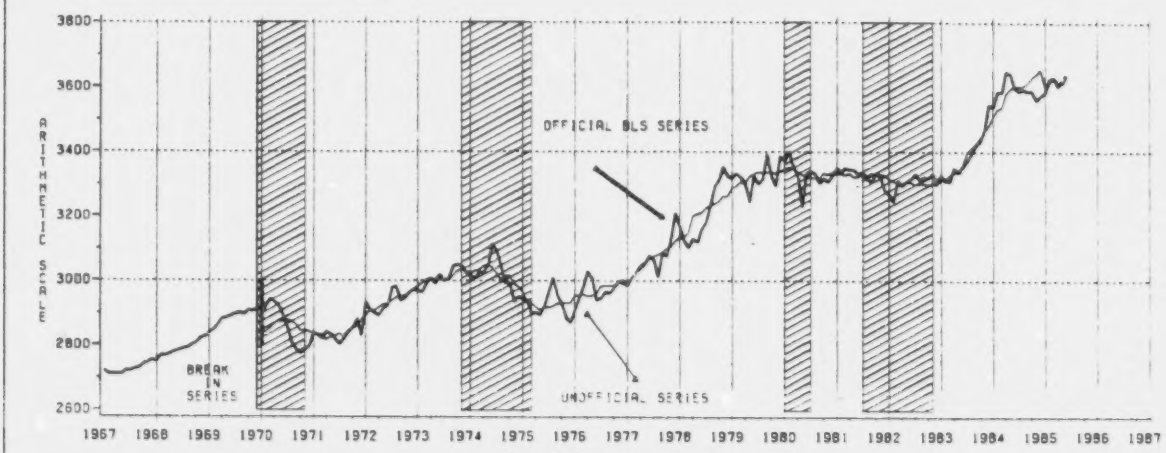
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	335	316	304	330	269	233	234	212
FEB	317	308	317	326	244	240	242	223
MAR	309	314	302	314	260	240	231	223
APR	329	325	276	305	265	231	237	228
MAY	336	326	256	295	232	236	180	214
JUN	304	326	308	288	197	237	208	219P
JUL	303	329	303	276	239	240		
AUG	324	327	322	273	233	239		
SEP	326	336	296	264	232	243		
OCT	331	338	250	259	259	241		
NOV	363	344	262	263	221	222		
DEC	334	330	262	247	219	231		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS -1

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. RESIDENT UNEMPLOYMENT (000) - INVERTED

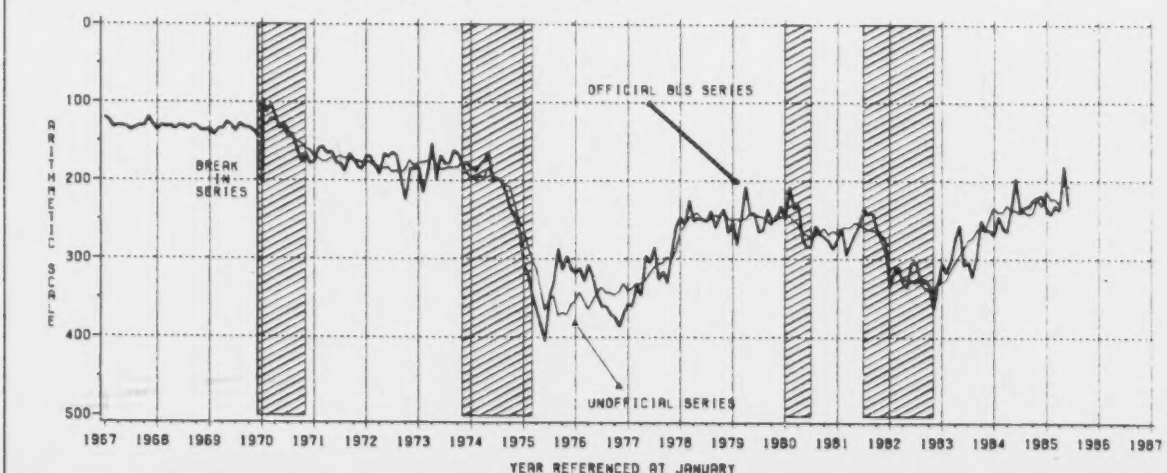


TABLE II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	63.4	63.9	63.2	63.4	65.6	64.4	65.0	65.0
FEB	62.6	63.6	63.1	63.3	65.9	64.8	65.8	65.3
MAR	63.6	63.5	62.7	63.2	66.1	64.9	65.7	65.5
APR	63.6	63.5	62.9	63.1	67.2	65.4	65.3	65.5
MAY	63.9	63.7	62.2	63.0	66.4	65.7	64.5	65.4
JUN	63.4	63.6	63.4	63.1	65.1	65.8	65.3	65.6P
JUL	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	65.5	65.8		
AUG	63.6	63.5	64.2	63.7	65.5	65.7		
SEP	63.7	63.6	64.2	63.7	65.3	66.0		
OCT	63.7	63.5	63.5	63.8	65.1	66.1		
NOV	64.4	63.6	64.3	64.2	64.5	65.9		
DEC	63.4	63.2	65.6	64.2	64.7	66.3		

5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

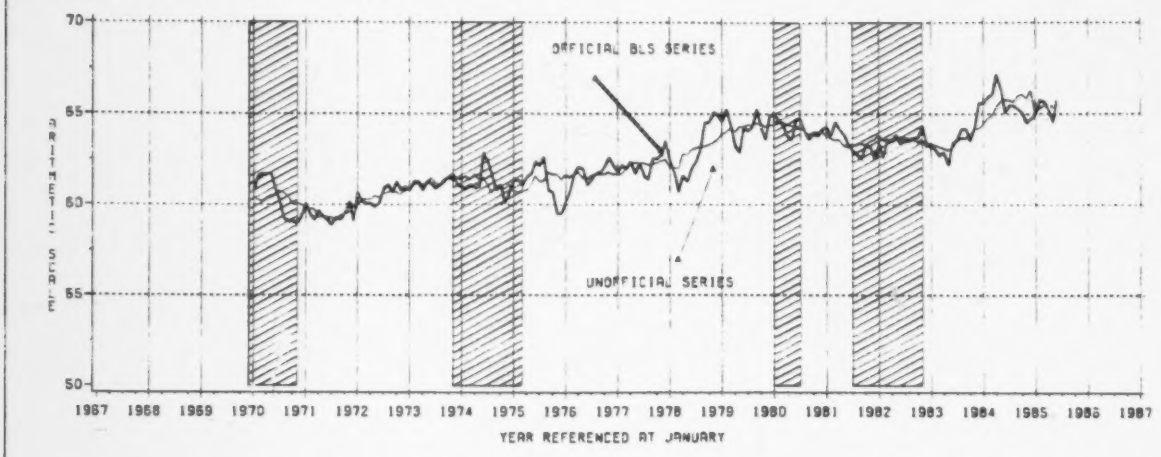
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	57.5	58.3	57.9	57.7	60.9	60.4	61.0	61.4
FEB	57.1	58.2	57.6	57.6	61.7	60.7	61.7	61.5
MAR	58.2	58.0	57.5	57.8	61.6	60.8	61.8	61.7
APR	57.8	57.8	58.1	57.8	62.7	61.4	61.3	61.6
MAY	58.0	58.0	57.8	57.9	62.4	61.6	61.5	61.8
JUN	58.1	57.9	58.1	58.1	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.9P
JUL	58.3	57.7	58.3	58.8	61.5	61.7		
AUG	57.9	57.7	58.7	58.9	61.5	61.6		
SEP	58.1	57.7	59.1	59.1	61.3	61.8		
OCT	57.9	57.6	59.2	59.4	61.3	62.0		
NOV	58.1	57.6	59.8	59.7	60.8	62.1		
DEC	57.6	57.5	61.1	59.9	60.9	62.3		

6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

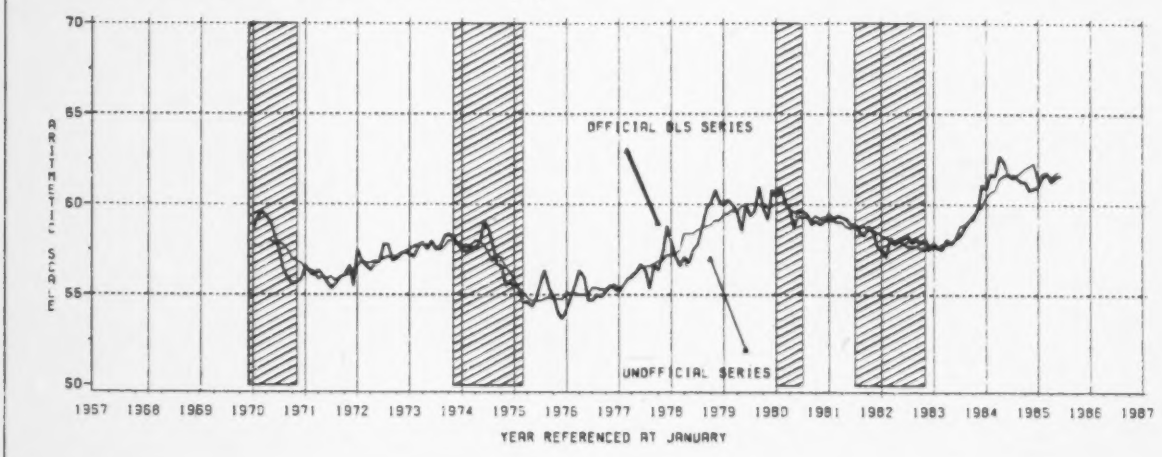
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.	OFF.	UNOFF.
JAN	9.3	8.7	8.4	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.6
FEB	8.9	8.5	8.7	8.9	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8
MAR	8.5	8.7	8.4	8.6	6.8	6.3	6.0	5.8
APR	9.1	9.0	7.6	8.4	6.8	6.1	6.2	5.9
MAY	9.2	9.0	7.1	8.1	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6
JUN	8.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	5.2	6.2	5.4	5.7P
JUL	8.3	9.1	8.2	7.5	6.2	6.3		
AUG	8.9	9.0	8.7	7.4	6.1	6.2		
SEP	8.9	9.2	8.0	7.2	6.1	6.3		
OCT	9.1	9.3	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.2		
NOV	9.8	9.4	7.0	7.1	5.8	5.7		
DEC	9.2	9.1	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.0		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

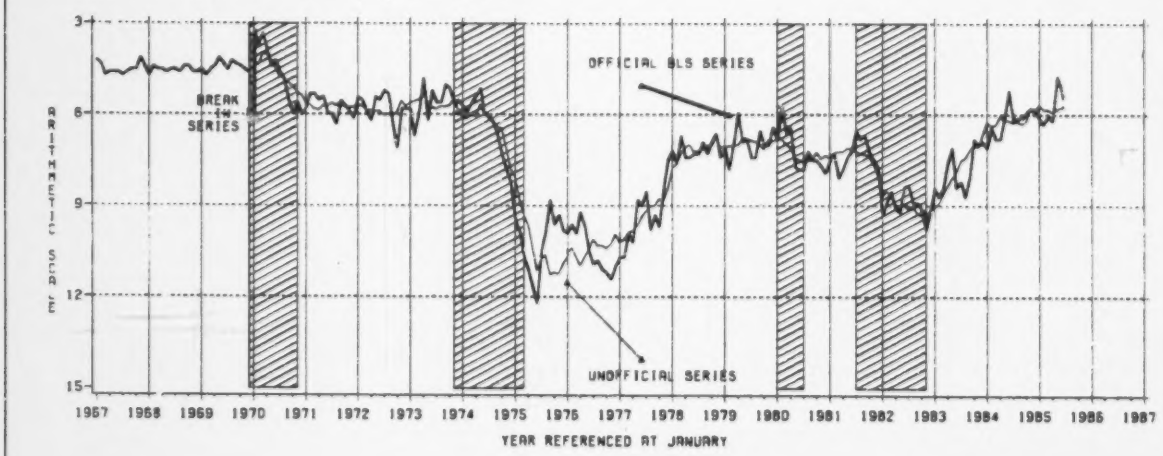


TABLE III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	3037.0	3097.4	3036.3	3099.9	3196.7	3265.6	3346.3	3420.8
FEB	3022.2	3090.2	3029.0	3100.3	3207.1	3286.1	3339.9	3425.1
MAR	3038.9	3086.8	3059.7	3112.0	3236.0	3294.5	3367.7	3431.7
APR	3065.8	3083.5	3104.1	3123.7	3305.2	3326.7	3406.6	3429.4
MAY	3093.2	3087.5	3135.9	3130.5	3344.2	3338.4	3444.1R	3437.6R
JUN	3145.2	3092.4	3197.8	3143.7	3400.3	3342.6	3498.6P	3438.1P
JUL	3135.0	3087.7	3228.4	3178.8	3399.4	3345.6		
AUG	3138.8	3091.4	3222.4	3172.0	3397.9	3344.0		
SEP	3115.4	3096.3	3222.4	3200.2	3384.5	3359.8		
OCT	3104.2	3090.3	3228.6	3212.9	3390.3	3373.9		
NOV	3101.6	3091.1	3236.7	3225.4	3397.8	3387.5		
DEC	3098.0	3091.6	3247.8	3241.8	3406.1	3401.4		

8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

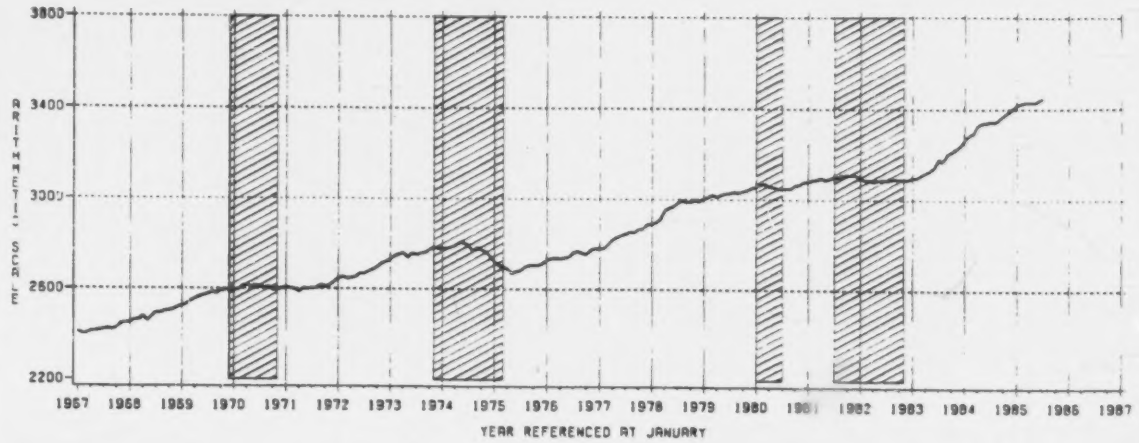
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2507.3	2565.9	2518.1	2579.6	2675.6	2742.6	2815.0	2887.8
FEB	2497.5	2566.9	2506.5	2579.2	2681.5	2761.9	2804.1	2890.7
MAR	2509.6	2561.1	2536.3	2591.9	2707.2	2769.0	2829.5	2896.9
APR	2536.9	2557.4	2582.4	2604.3	2777.1	2801.0	2868.7	2894.0
MAY	2562.7	2559.5	2614.8	2611.6	2817.5	2813.9	2904.4R	2900.3R
JUN	2612.2	2565.8	2670.4	2622.7	2869.7	2818.5	2955.3P	2901.5P
JUL	2608.3	2564.6	2705.2	2658.2	2877.9	2826.1		
AUG	2619.2	2569.1	2705.5	2651.7	2883.3	2825.3		
SEP	2608.1	2571.8	2715.5	2676.7	2874.1	2832.8		
OCT	2585.4	2569.0	2707.3	2689.4	2864.0	2845.5		
NOV	2577.9	2570.3	2710.6	2702.3	2864.0	2856.7		
DEC	2574.2	2570.6	2722.3	2719.3	2870.1	2868.7		

9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

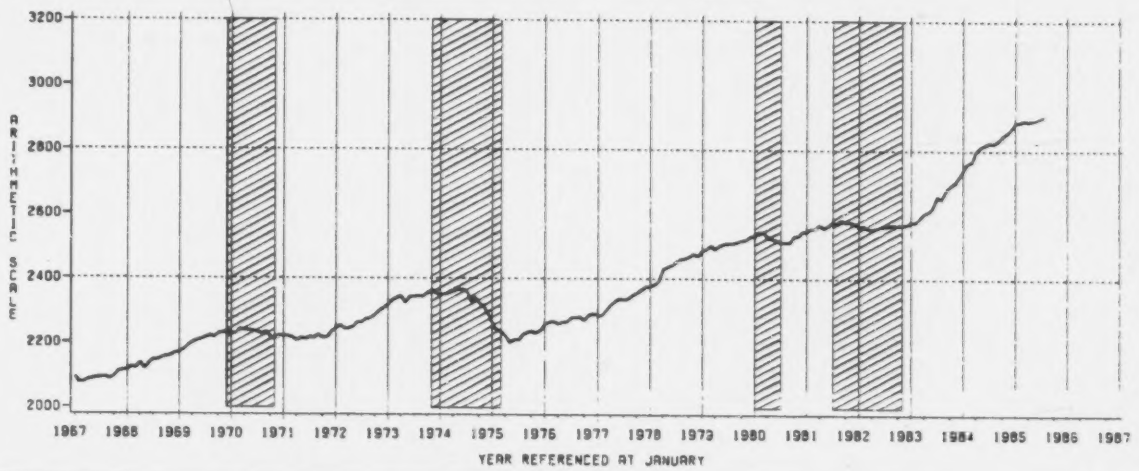
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	529.7	531.5	518.2	520.2	521.1	522.9	531.3	533.0
FEB	524.7	523.3	522.5	521.2	525.6	524.2	535.8	534.4
MAR	529.3	525.7	523.4	520.0	528.8	525.4	538.2	534.8
APR	528.9	526.1	521.7	519.3	528.1	525.6	537.9	535.4
MAY	530.5	528.1	521.1	518.9	526.7	524.5	539.7R	537.3R
JUN	533.0	526.7	527.4	521.0	530.6	524.0	543.3P	536.6P
JUL	526.7	523.0	523.2	520.6	521.5	519.5		
AUG	519.6	522.3	516.9	520.5	514.6	518.7		
SEP	507.3	524.6	506.9	523.5	510.4	527.0		
OCT	518.8	521.3	521.3	523.5	526.3	528.4		
NOV	523.7	520.8	526.1	523.1	533.8	530.8		
DEC	523.8	521.0	525.5	522.5	535.9	532.7		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - 1

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

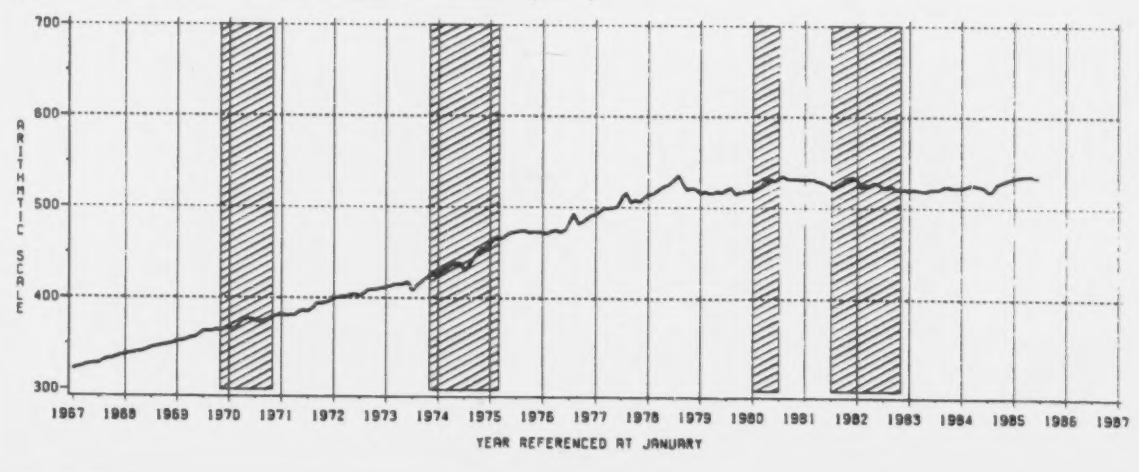


TABLE IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS -II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	738.4	750.6	696.7	709.1	711.7	724.9	723.2	736.6
FEB	741.6	749.4	700.9	708.7	717.0	725.1	721.9	729.8
MAR	739.6	742.9	705.4	709.6	721.2	726.2	725.5	730.2
APR	733.8	737.5	706.1	710.4	725.0	729.5	723.0	727.5
MAY	732.9	733.8	709.1	710.5	729.3	730.8	724.7R	726.3R
JUN	737.8	730.3	717.9	710.9	735.7	729.2	729.9P	723.2P
JUL	722.0	724.4	715.7	717.5	730.7	732.4		
AUG	730.5	725.8	722.5	717.3	734.1	728.5		
SEP	731.8	721.4	728.3	717.7	737.9	727.2		
OCT	723.7	715.9	728.1	719.7	739.8	731.7		
NOV	717.1	713.8	727.6	723.8	736.3	733.0		
DEC	707.1	709.4	722.9	725.5	733.5	736.5		

11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

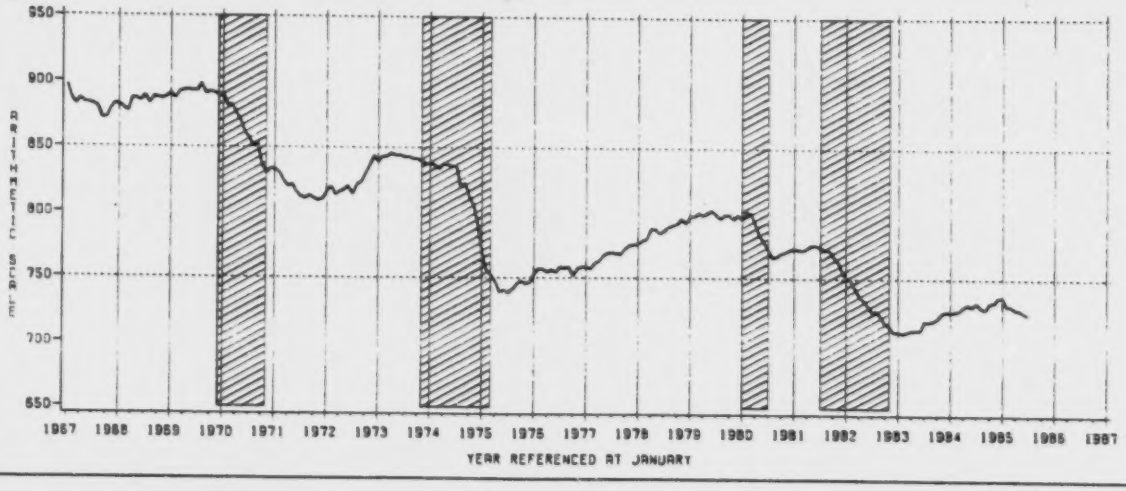
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	93.7	106.0	97.2	109.9	109.5	123.8	134.2	151.6
FEB	90.9	106.9	92.0	107.9	108.8	127.6	131.2	153.8
MAR	95.7	107.7	95.8	108.0	113.1	127.5	137.0	154.5
APR	103.1	107.0	104.1	108.1	126.2	131.0	147.3	153.0
MAY	108.4	107.6	110.1	109.3	133.1	131.9	153.9R	152.5R
JUN	112.3	107.2	115.3	110.2	138.7	132.6	159.0P	152.0P
JUL	115.0	107.4	119.5	111.6	142.2	132.7		
AUG	115.5	107.0	121.7	112.8	143.7	133.1		
SEP	114.4	107.3	121.3	113.8	143.1	134.3		
OCT	114.3	107.4	123.2	115.8	144.6	136.0		
NOV	113.8	107.9	123.0	116.8	143.7	136.8		
DEC	110.7	108.2	121.4	118.4	144.7	141.2		

12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

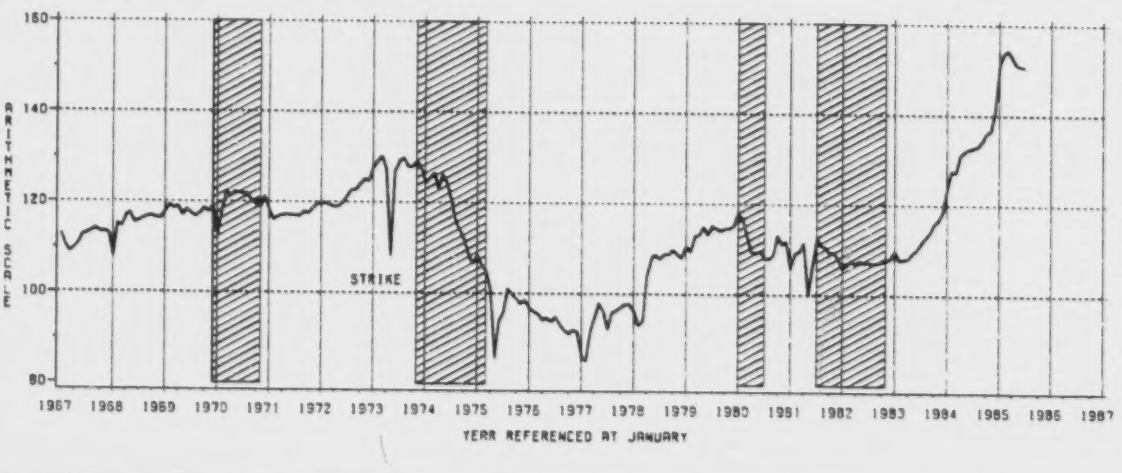
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1673.2	1707.2	1722.4	1758.7	1852.5	1891.8	1955.6	1997.4
FEB	1663.1	1708.5	1711.8	1760.6	1853.7	1907.1	1949.0	2004.9
MAR	1672.3	1708.3	1733.3	1772.3	1870.9	1913.3	1965.0	2010.1
APR	1697.8	1710.7	1770.3	1784.0	1923.7	1938.4	1996.2	2011.3
MAY	1719.1	1715.8	1793.6	1789.9	1952.9	1948.9	2023.5R	2019.3R
JUN	1759.8	1726.1	1835.2	1799.8	1993.0	1954.4	2064.0P	2024.0P
JUL	1769.1	1730.7	1867.9	1827.0	2002.7	1958.7		
AUG	1770.9	1734.2	1859.2	1819.7	2003.2	1961.4		
SEP	1759.7	1740.9	1863.8	1843.1	1990.8	1969.1		
OCT	1745.2	1743.6	1854.0	1851.8	1977.2	1975.6		
NOV	1744.8	1746.4	1857.7	1859.5	1981.7	1984.8		
DEC	1754.3	1751.0	1875.9	1873.4	1989.6	1988.7		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



11. CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

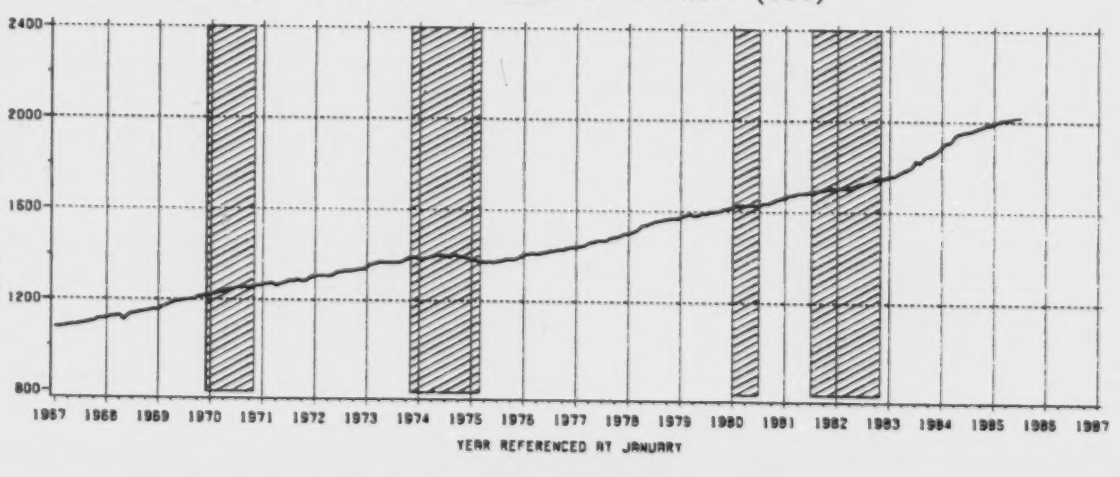


TABLE V PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS(000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	475.3	484.2	445.8	455.0	450.7	460.2	452.4	462.1
FEB	476.4	481.2	450.5	455.5	454.8	460.0	452.3	457.3
MAR	474.6	476.9	452.9	455.5	458.2	461.0	455.6	458.4
APR	469.3	471.8	453.5	456.1	460.3	462.9	452.2	454.9
MAY	469.9	470.5	454.4	455.2	461.4	462.2	452.7R	453.6R
JUN	471.8	466.6	459.3	454.6	467.3	462.7	458.4P	453.9P
JUL	459.5	465.1	454.2	459.2	462.7	467.6		
AUG	468.0	467.0	459.3	457.7	464.3	462.4		
SEP	471.1	461.7	465.1	455.7	467.4	458.0		
OCT	464.8	457.6	465.4	458.3	467.9	461.0		
NOV	459.3	455.3	465.0	461.0	464.9	461.1		
DEC	452.3	453.5	460.0	461.3	461.9	463.5		

14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK-PRODUCTION WORKERS(HOURS)

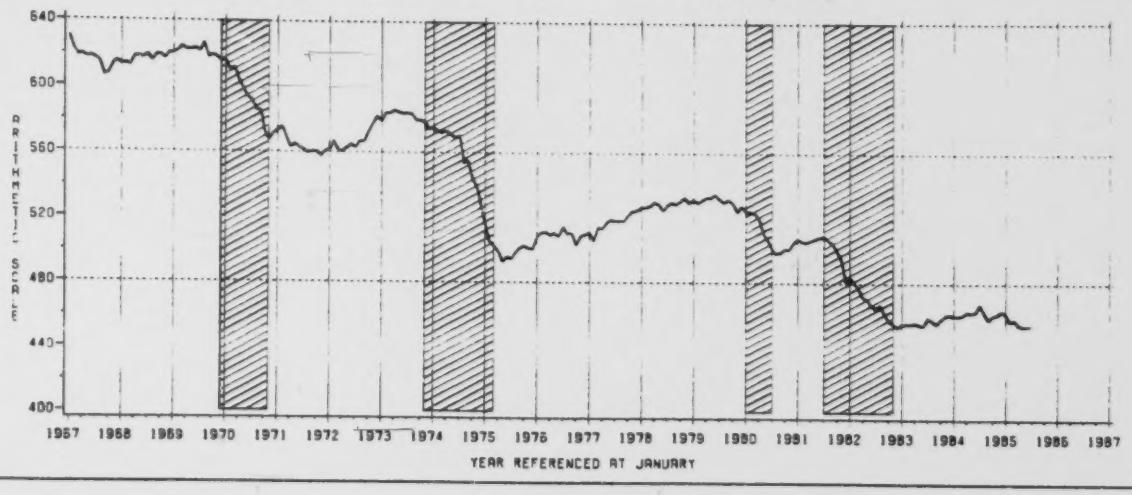
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	39.5	39.6	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.1	41.3
FEB	40.2	40.3	38.4	38.5	41.4	41.5	41.1	41.2
MAR	40.3	40.2	40.6	40.5	41.0	41.0	41.3	41.3
APR	39.7	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.0	41.3
MAY	40.0	40.1	40.4	40.5	41.0	41.1	40.9R	41.0R
JUN	40.0	40.0	40.6	40.6	41.2	41.2	41.2P	41.2P
JUL	39.6	40.0	40.4	40.8	40.8	41.2		
AUG	39.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	40.9	41.0		
SEP	39.7	39.6	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.3		
OCT	40.0	39.9	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1		
NOV	40.2	39.8	41.3	40.9	41.4	41.1		
DEC	40.4	39.9	41.4	40.9	41.4	41.0		

15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS-PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

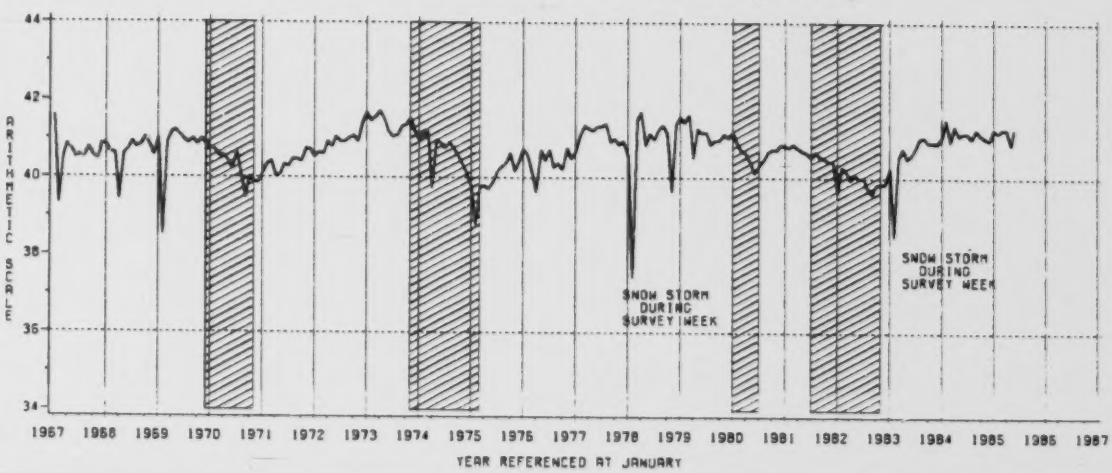
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18,774	19,174	17,877	18,337	18,434	18,914	18,594	19,085
FEB	19,151	19,392	17,299	17,537	18,829	19,090	18,590	18,841
MAR	19,126	19,171	18,388	18,448	18,786	18,901	18,816	18,932
APR	18,631	18,872	18,367	18,609	18,918	19,164	18,540	18,787
MAY	18,796	18,867	18,358	18,436	18,917	18,996	18,515R	18,598R
JUN	18,872	18,664	18,648	18,457	19,253	19,063	18,886P	18,701P
JUL	18,196	18,604	18,350	18,735	18,878	19,265		
AUG	18,533	18,587	18,785	18,766	18,990	18,958		
SEP	18,703	18,283	19,162	18,729	19,350	18,915		
OCT	18,592	18,258	19,128	18,744	19,324	18,947		
NOV	18,464	18,121	19,205	18,855	19,247	18,951		
DEC	18,273	18,095	19,044	18,867	19,123	19,004		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

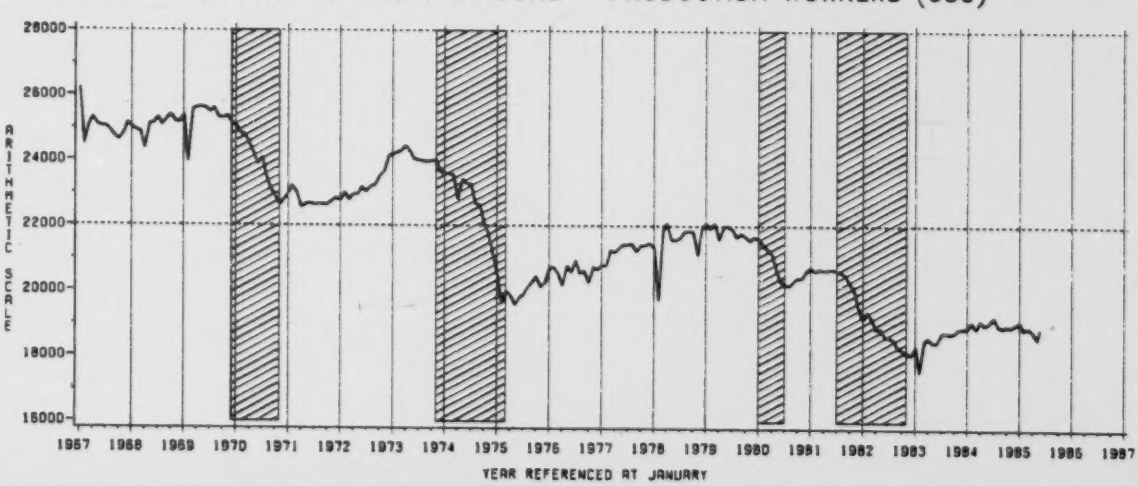


TABLE VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED	UNADJUSTED
JAN	335.75	358.90	384.87	401.14
FEB	340.90	346.37	389.16	401.14
MAR	342.95	366.62	385.40	404.33
APR	340.63	365.53	389.22	403.85
MAY	344.80	366.02	387.04	401.23R
JUN	343.60	368.24	390.99	405.00P
JUL	342.54	369.26	387.60	
AUG	344.12	372.60	387.32	
SEP	346.98	376.98	394.96	
OCT	351.20	276.89	395.24	
NOV	356.17	381.20	399.51	
DEC	359.16	385.43	401.99	

17. CPI FOR URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1967=100)

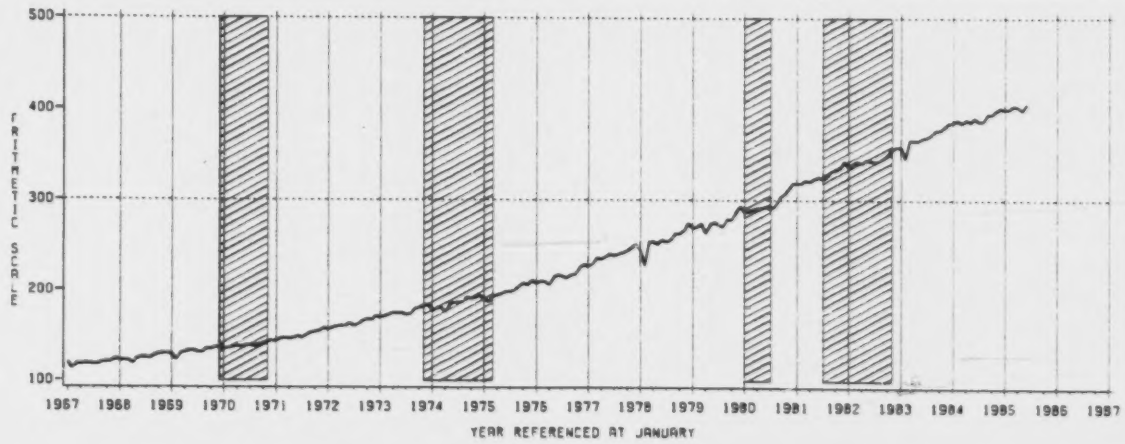
DATE	1982			1983			1984			1985		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PHILA.
JAN	282.1	267.5	275.1	292.1	280.8	282.5	302.7	290.2	296.7	312.6	302.0	309.4
FEB	282.9	267.8	275.1	292.3	279.6	283.3	303.3	290.5	298.5	313.9	303.6	312.4
MAR	282.5	265.9	274.3	293.0	280.3	285.5	303.3	289.9	298.8	315.3	304.2	313.5
APR	283.7	266.5	274.5	294.9	282.2	286.8	304.1	291.2	299.0	316.7	305.1	315.3
MAY	286.5	269.4	274.7	296.3	283.8	286.5	305.4	291.6	300.5	317.8	305.8	317.2
JUN	290.1	275.3	279.1	297.2	285.9	288.7	306.2	293.0	302.7	318.7	306.3	317.2
JUL	291.8	276.1	280.9	298.2	286.1	291.1	307.5	294.7	304.3			
AUG	292.4	277.1	280.7	299.5	288.4	293.3	310.3	297.1	306.1			
SEP	292.8	278.9	282.1	300.8	288.1	294.2	312.1	299.9	308.5			
OCT	293.6	282.7	281.2	301.3	288.7	294.2	312.2	300.4	308.7			
NOV	293.2	281.9	282.0	301.4	287.3	294.8	311.9	301.2	309.2			
DEC	292.0	280.3	281.0	301.5	288.2	294.3	312.2	301.6	307.9			

18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

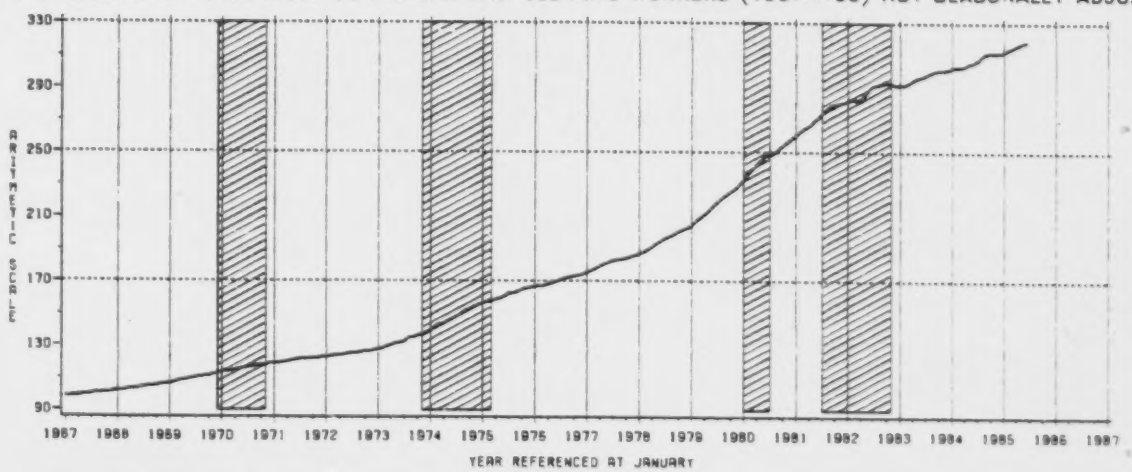
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP	SINGLE	3 DEP
JAN	92.06	101.31	95.04	104.26	99.90	108.19	99.48	107.76
FEB	93.18	102.59	92.25	101.12	100.52	108.90	98.73	106.96
MAR	94.14	103.67	96.39	105.79	99.71	108.00	99.12	107.40
APR	93.46	102.90	95.61	104.92	100.33	108.69	98.60	106.84
MAY	93.87	103.39	95.48	104.79	99.51	107.78	97.64R	105.78R
JUN	91.88	101.18	95.28	104.58	99.77	108.10	98.34P	106.56P
JUL	92.39	101.25	97.27	105.37	98.50	106.69		
AUG	92.63	101.52	97.23	105.39	97.75	105.88		
SEP	92.76	101.68	98.08	106.40	98.56	106.82		
OCT	93.23	102.22	97.96	106.26	98.49	106.75		
NOV	94.36	103.49	99.03	107.51	99.21	107.56		
DEC	95.48	104.74	99.88	108.51	99.87	108.30		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (1967=100) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS WITH THREE DEPENDENTS IN 1967 DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)

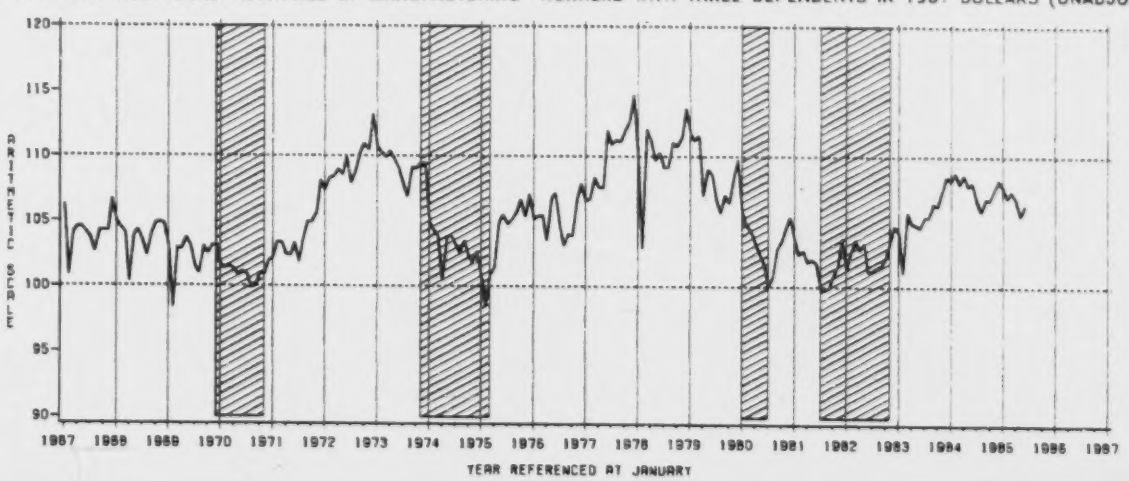


TABLE VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	1746	1740	2131	2126	2444	2358	2999	2718
FEB	1695	1820	1978	2101	2289	2257	2226	2350
MAR	2273	1859	2615	2127	2445	2122		
APR	1792	1688	2229	2174	2176	2152		
MAY	1884	1800	1788	1658	2469	2157		
JUN	1984	1955	1833	1833	2084	2207		
JUL	1752	1798	2201	2283	2469	2476		
AUG	1693	1817	2925	2978	2275	2322		
SEP	1841	1927	2068	2252	1979	2271		
OCT	1808	1865	2201	2289	2456	2349		
NOV	1670	1876	2098	2268	1794	2013		
DEC	2263	2296	2148	2285	2766	3046		

20. BUSINESSS FAILURES (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	34	36	57	58	81	84	60	56
FEB	37	42	42	46	102	99	73	78
MAR	42	40	53	48	124	118	106	104
APR	46	39	68	58	89	77	87	75
MAY	57	51	51	46	95	78	100	81
JUN	53	44	80	64	74	64		
JUL	23	31	33	48	67	102		
AUG	60	50	73	56	99	75		
SEP	50	49	48	52	66	73		
OCT	39	48	46	56	79	90		
NOV	26	33	65	77	59	75		
DEC	45	47	73	81	68	77		

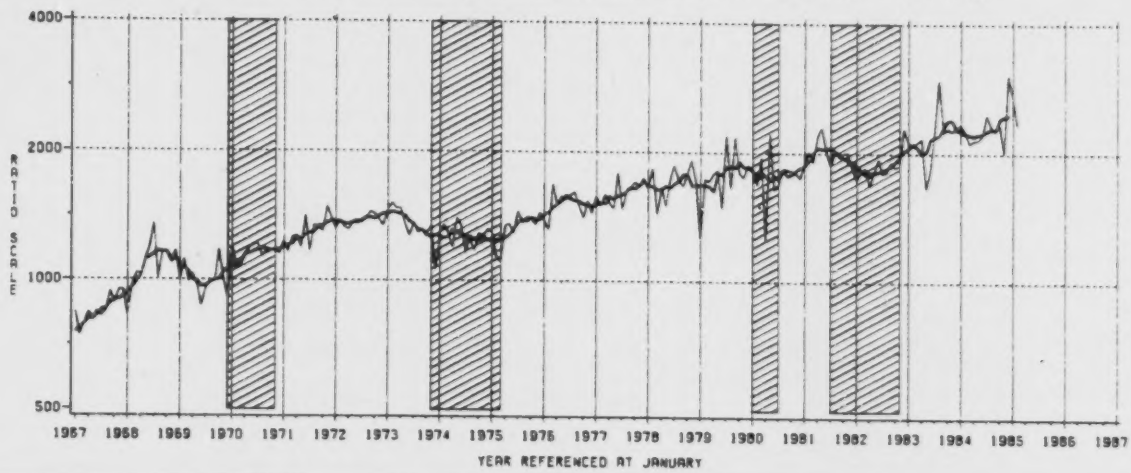
Break in series beginning in January 1984 See page S-3 for explanation.

21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

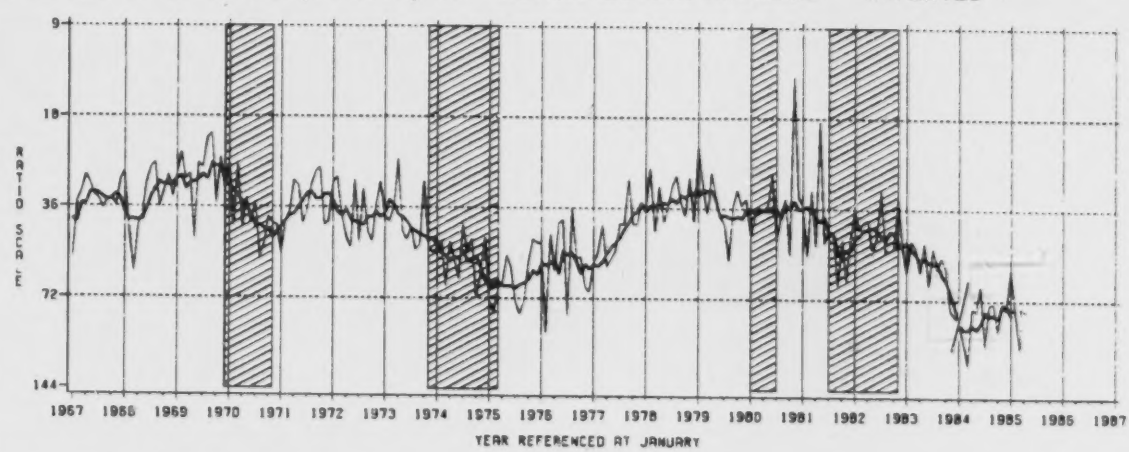
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	4558	4214	4266	3979	4684	4336	4740	4385
FEB	4173	4213	3993	4051	4301	4228	4446	4477
MAR	4168	4115	4143	4096	4447	4399	4371	4332
APR	3783	4126	3851	4186	3982	4376		
MAY	3655	4097	3711	4140	3971	4427		
JUN	3893	3972	4203	4314	4547	4613		
JUL	4512	4038	4851	4330	4812	4314		
AUG	4391	3839	5053	4401	5116	4453		
SEP	3984	4004	4586	4586	4287	4325		
OCT	3799	4049	4015	4325	4076	4359		
NOV	3778	4093	3932	4250	4043	4390		
DEC	4057	4024	4321	4284	4337	4307		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS) FOUR-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

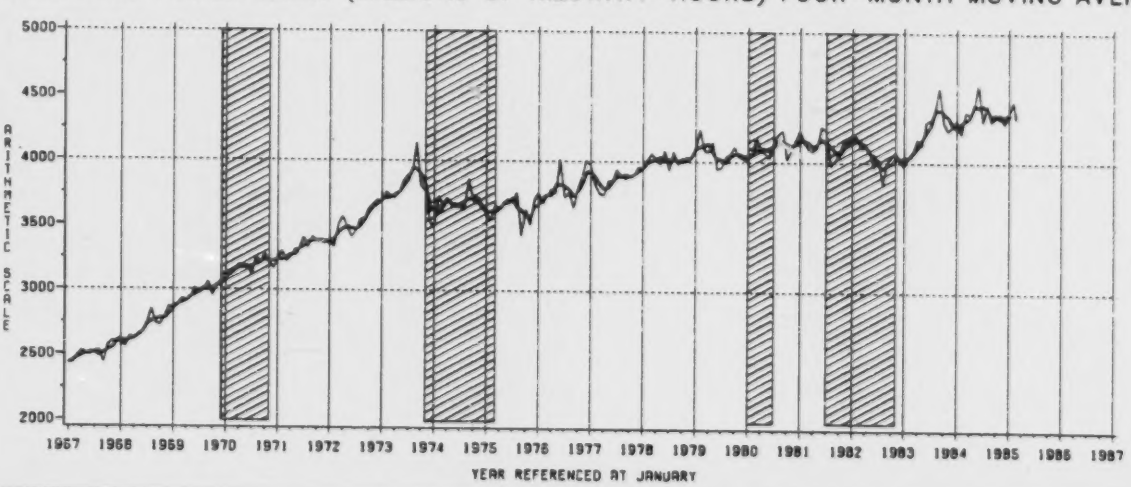


TABLE VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	183.1	204.8	348.9	388.5	459.0	510.5	435.0	483.9
FEB	184.2	280.1	266.8	400.9	371.5	557.9	403.6	606.1
MAR	311.0	333.5	373.7	388.1	536.8	544.4	620.3	629.1
APR	263.0	260.4	521.9	524.2	447.3	447.3	585.2	585.2
MAY	375.6	352.0	414.2	391.6	473.5	449.6	814.8	773.8
JUN	420.8	337.7	764.5	616.9	612.2	491.7	636.4	511.2
JUL	288.1	278.7	524.5	508.2	515.2	502.5		
AUG	453.8	370.2	493.5	405.0	664.2	549.7		
SEP	322.0	301.5	531.9	497.2	560.7	523.5		
OCT	271.0	269.0	436.5	442.9	628.5	654.2		
NOV	341.2	344.5	516.0	519.6	536.4	534.9		
DEC	292.0	339.0	429.0	491.8	545.5	620.7		

23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

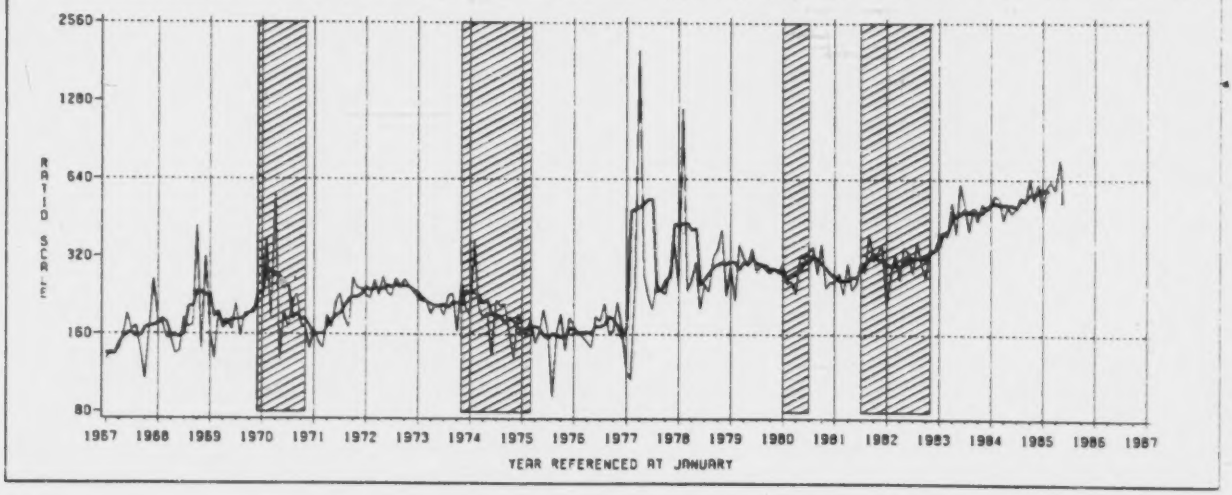
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	59.7	76.5	174.7	221.7	174.3	220.5	208.9	264.4
FEB	42.8	75.1	132.5	238.9	100.7	183.8	176.2	321.5
MAR	131.4	153.4	177.1	194.0	301.4	318.6	331.1	350.0
APR	83.3	81.2	210.3	211.5	219.3	221.7	306.8	310.2
MAY	121.5	109.4	177.1	156.1	290.3	254.0	492.7	431.1
JUN	200.6	148.0	520.9	378.4	283.9	200.9	390.0	276.0
JUL	105.3	105.2	198.9	197.2	231.5	230.1		
AUG	134.3	104.1	286.0	228.5	268.6	219.6		
SEP	117.6	103.9	287.4	252.4	259.1	227.8		
OCT	107.8	107.3	176.6	176.2	290.8	295.9		
NOV	161.3	168.7	204.0	214.8	227.6	238.2		
DEC	127.5	142.9	192.7	223.7	169.5	201.7		

24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000)

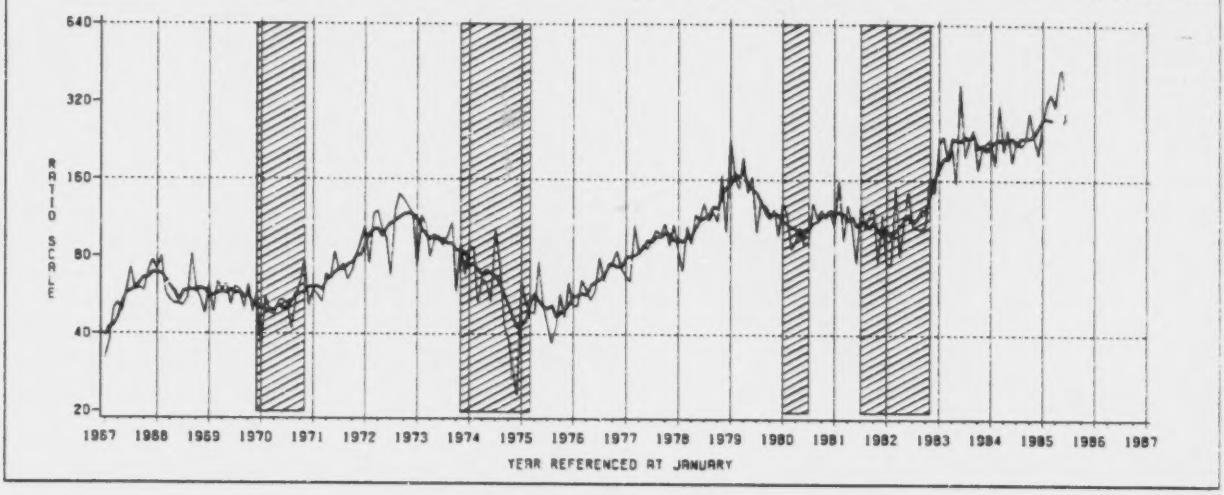
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	103.5	109.2	141.6	147.4	236.8	247.8	141.5	148.0
FEB	92.6	139.3	103.0	147.5	192.9	270.5	108.7	152.5
MAR	128.9	135.5	162.7	165.9	189.1	188.7	219.0	218.6
APR	135.3	140.7	203.5	210.1	173.4	175.7	180.4	182.7
MAY	90.7	89.2	189.7	194.1	134.3	139.0	222.2	230.0
JUN	164.3	136.6	192.0	160.2	246.4	207.9	198.0	167.1
JUL	112.4	110.7	184.1	187.3	200.7	208.9		
AUG	230.7	193.6	137.2	115.7	246.2	209.1		
SEP	147.1	140.6	186.6	182.5	177.0	174.0		
OCT	114.8	108.5	169.5	165.5	252.3	251.9		
NOV	154.8	139.9	267.4	232.9	240.0	204.7		
DEC	118.0	143.6	181.8	214.3	304.5	351.7		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

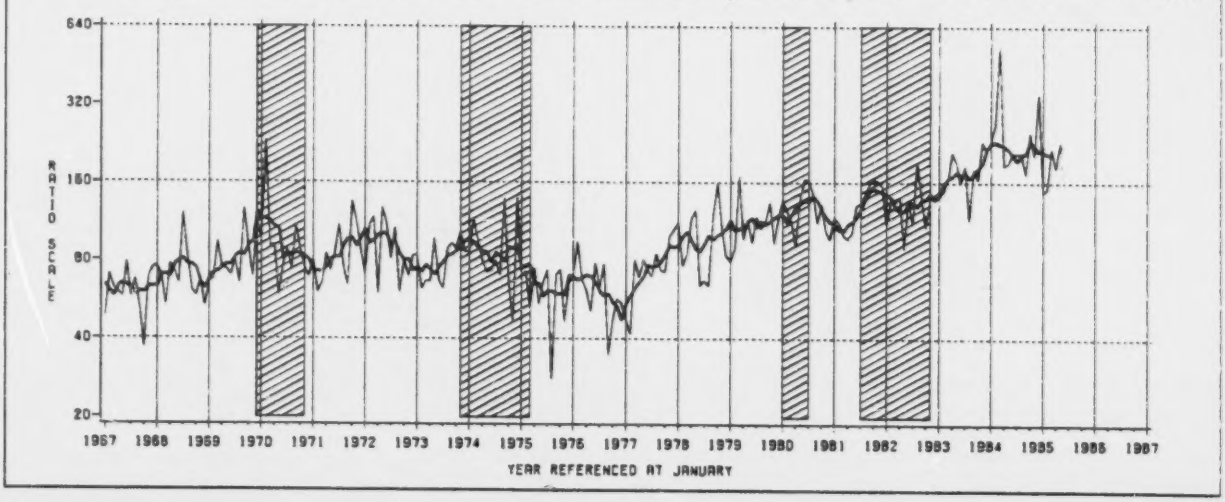


TABLE IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	634	1346	1120	2333	1322	2642	2433	4639
FEB	521	909	2240	3834	1607	2551	1865	3152
MAR	1694	1953	1824	2043	2277	2782	2937	3633
APR	1208	1357	2341	2770	1998	2217	3931	4412
MAY	1145	1227	2690	2800	3959	3903	4263	4288
JUN	1924	1521	2805	2182	2983	2593		
JUL	1237	1059	3512	3018	2941	2412		
AUG	1818	1529	3583	2935	2907	2347		
SEP	1880	1501	3317	2849	2744	2435		
OCT	2829	2182	2941	2249	2838	2088		
NOV	2005	2068	2480	2468	4263	4340		
DEC	2174	1956	2944	2793	2443	2314		

26. DWELLING UNITS (SINGLE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

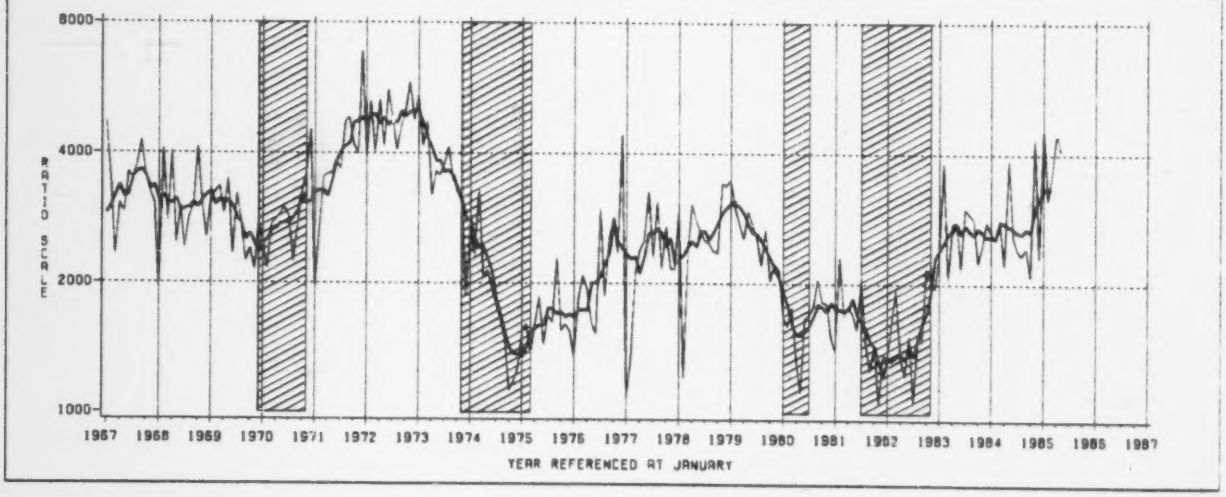
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	383	714	842	1534	827	1502	1665	2910
FEB	311	640	642	1354	1005	2074	1345	2869
MAR	834	908	1360	1461	1604	1734	1920	2221
APR	968	886	1679	1582	1610	1529	2715	2447
MAY	943	871	1851	1701	2053	1808	3007	2694
JUN	1077	956	1954	1669	2267	1979		
JUL	915	799	1981	1839	2213	1963		
AUG	1047	878	2177	1782	2282	1920		
SEP	1180	960	2158	1802	2060	1847		
OCT	1265	1162	1907	1679	2165	1844		
NOV	1550	1408	1539	1420	2246	2046		
DEC	1376	1352	1876	1835	1761	1779		

27. DWELLING UNITS (5 OR MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (NUMBER)

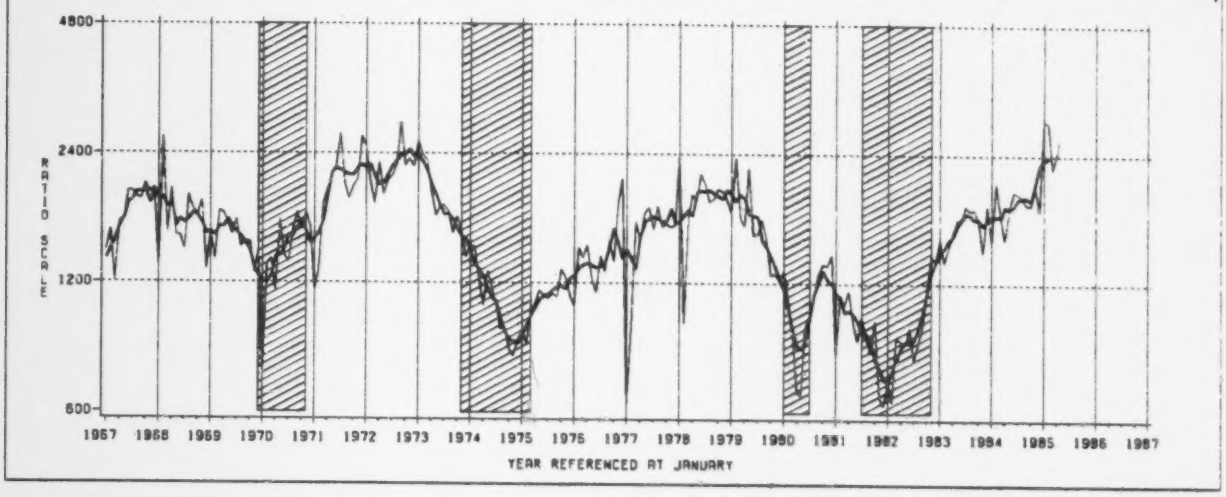
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	215	577	178	423	374	827	519	1148
FEB	169	364	1550	2927	421	747	371	658
MAR	772	981	280	361	455	610	739	991
APR	155	278	494	907	266	499	707	1326
MAY	169	240	640	853	1794	2359	1024	1347
JUN	733	460	565	383	533	375		
JUL	268	178	1395	960	602	426		
AUG	690	541	1224	896	509	361		
SEP	557	440	986	801	558	453		
OCT	1363	1109	893	748	478	400		
NOV	285	313	759	817	1900	1972		
DEC	594	467	904	683	520	393		

CHART IX RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-(5+)FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

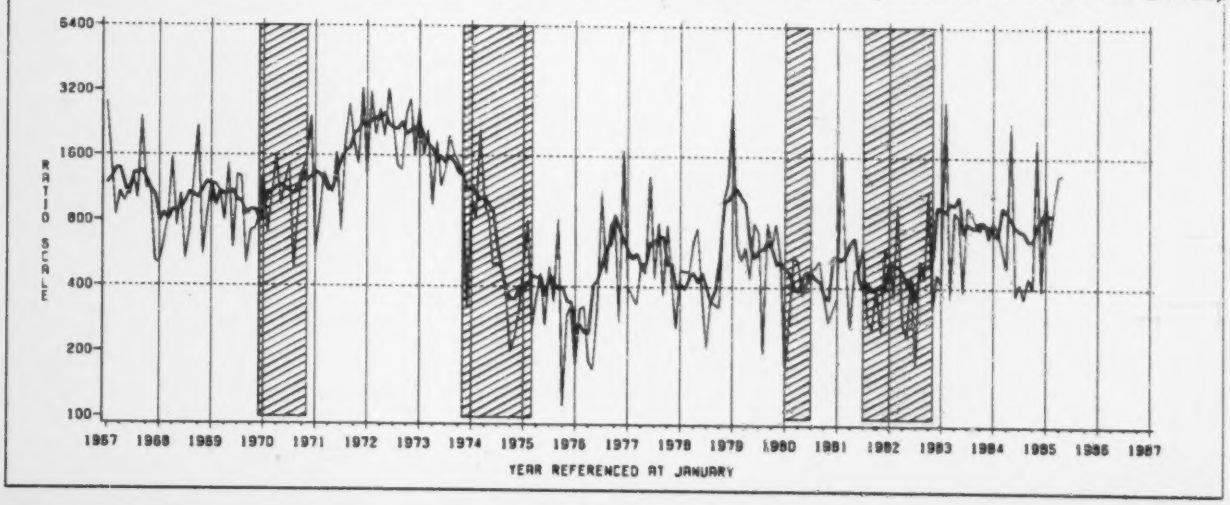


TABLE X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	2,734	2,972	2,962	3,247	3,297	3,646	3,494	3,745
FEB	2,645	3,006	2,727	3,114	3,262	3,611	3,303	3,779
MAR	2,976	3,015	3,230	3,277	3,524	3,505	3,727	3,795
APR	2,970	3,012	3,197	3,244	3,591	3,768	3,893R	4,010R
MAY	3,109	3,097	3,354	3,354	3,803	3,726	4,195P	4,056P
JUN	3,022	3,069	3,468	3,492	3,816	3,784		
JUL	3,117	3,129	3,352	3,438	3,597	3,739		
AUG	3,012	3,165	3,284	3,398	3,650	3,731		
SEP	3,057	3,236	3,302	3,443	3,492	3,753		
OCT	3,200	3,219	3,464	3,500	3,841	3,833		
NOV	3,407	3,218	3,721	3,532	4,103	3,817		
DEC	4,165	3,194	4,602	3,521	4,864	3,851		

29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)

DATE	1982	1983	1984	1985
	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED	ADJUSTED
JAN	1,167	1,242	1,360	1,358
FEB	1,178	1,191	1,323	1,359
MAR	1,189	1,252	1,285	1,362
APR	1,190	1,232	1,381	1,434R
MAY	1,216	1,273	1,367	1,451P
JUN	1,185	1,321	1,386	
JUL	1,205	1,296	1,368	
AUG	1,218	1,274	1,358	
SEP	1,243	1,281	1,363	
OCT	1,227	1,303	1,393	
NOV	1,227	1,315	1,389	
DEC	1,221	1,312	1,402	

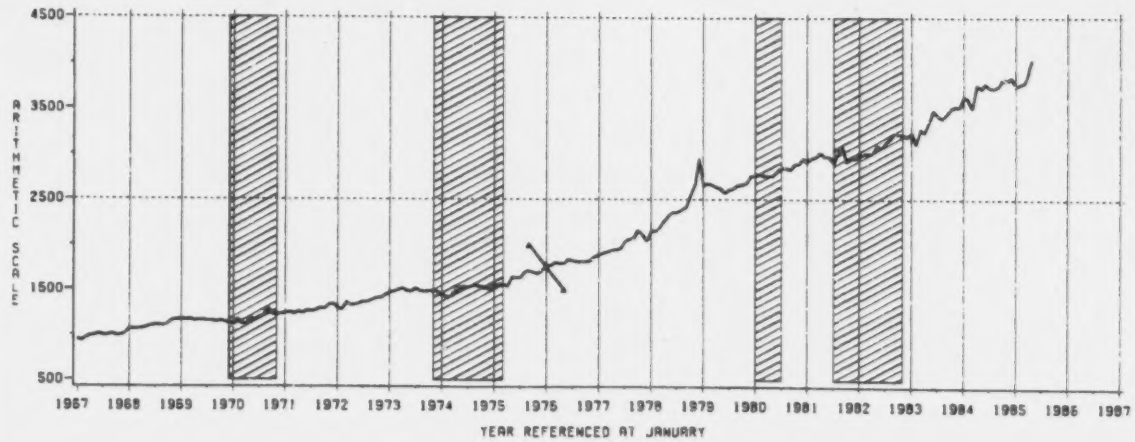
30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	24,492	25,803	27,399	26,646	38,462	37,400	47,537	44,563
FEB	25,072	28,149	19,571	21,787	48,843	53,070	36,488	40,461
MAR	31,491	26,431	26,413	22,974	49,367	42,154	46,525	44,762
APR	25,183	24,978	21,768	22,120	44,202	46,228	44,610	42,961
MAY	25,082	25,135	26,245	26,379	44,211	42,807	50,938	49,104
JUN	30,940	28,844	23,107	20,878	41,606	37,928		
JUL	28,181	25,682	26,548	27,632	40,425	39,730		
AUG	24,557	22,859	47,600	41,599	44,382	40,251		
SEP	21,209	22,320	37,626	38,704	33,188	38,222		
OCT	23,095	24,076	36,959	35,736	57,282	51,919		
NOV	19,575	23,682	29,026	37,997	32,245	40,177		
DEC	26,691	28,181	32,437	33,921	26,952	29,774		

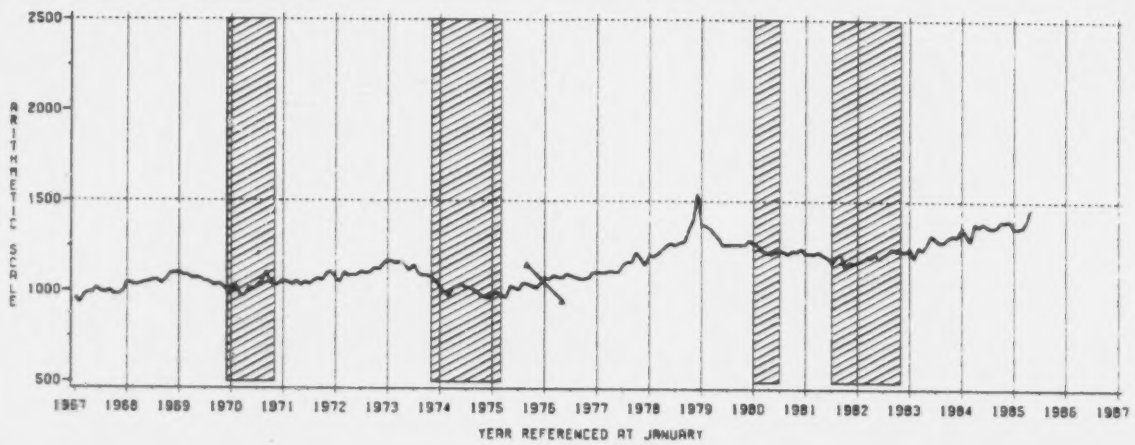
Data Temporarily Unavailable

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1967 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

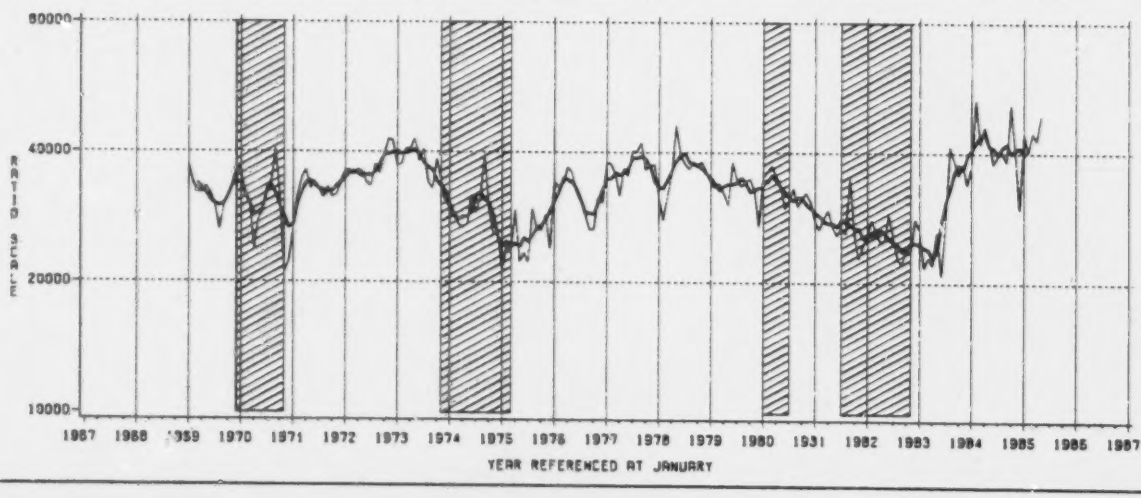


TABLE XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (NUMBER) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	10,178	11,765	12,350	14,631	7,299	8,441	8,404	9,278
FEB	10,515	12,856	11,947	14,484	6,997	7,992	6,600	7,995
MAR	16,187	13,534	17,765	14,760	8,347	7,237	9,143	8,033
APR	12,399	12,265	13,537	13,633	8,799	9,007	24,584	24,510
MAY	16,617	13,496	18,548	14,373	12,722	9,280	14,041	10,291
JUN	13,581	12,986	13,939	13,237	11,466	11,103	22,386	22,150
JUL	10,714	11,933	9,481	10,853	10,893	12,522		
AUG	12,774	12,113	12,637	11,557	18,137	16,470		
SEP	15,604	13,584	11,374	9,951	20,449	18,552		
OCT	12,754	12,151	11,132	10,778	10,313	9,349		
NOV	12,961	15,127	7,412	8,511	8,440	10,057		
DEC	11,374	14,221	5,990	8,005	6,068	8,496		

32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (NUMBER) MADE BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

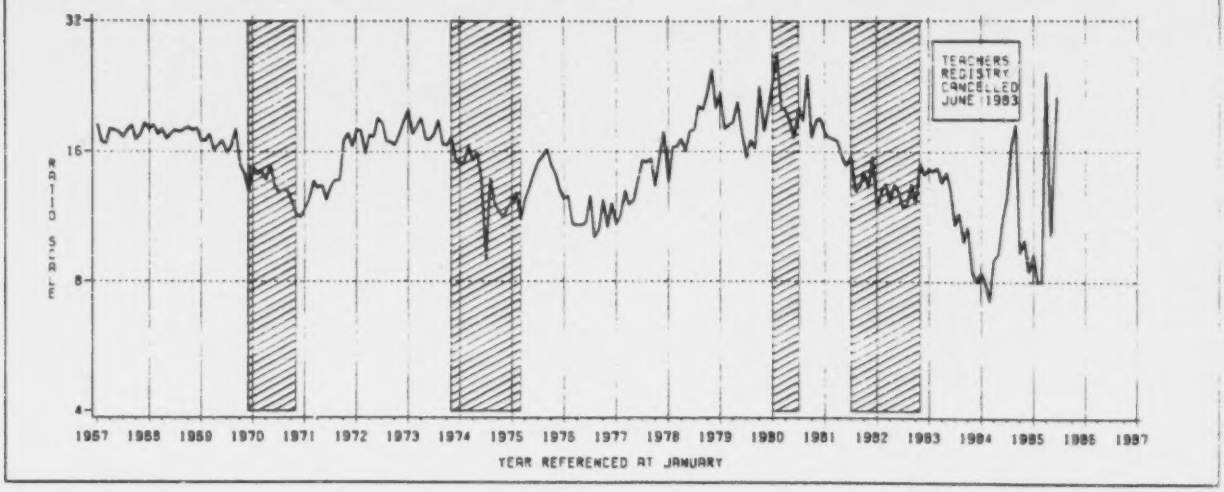
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	8,167	9,179	9,871	11,311	3,106	3,491	3,600	3,850
FEB	8,520	9,567	9,402	10,529	3,243	3,449	3,191	3,594
MAR	12,572	10,191	13,273	10,654	3,941	3,251	3,861	3,261
APR	9,253	9,767	9,562	10,243	3,545	3,922	3,937	4,203
MAY	12,275	10,452	13,582	11,155	4,926	3,783	4,948	3,800
JUN	9,755	9,616	8,491	8,345	4,098	4,064	4,799	4,939
JUL	7,381	8,884	5,435	6,771	5,691	7,152		
AUG	7,551	7,218	7,802	7,016	13,079	11,611		
SEP	14,113	10,788	6,819	5,177	14,465	11,462		
OCT	9,721	11,085	3,281	3,930	4,798	5,489		
NOV	10,169	11,591	3,268	3,674	3,855	4,435		
DEC	9,424	10,553	3,118	3,677	3,274	4,077		

33. WEEKS CLAIMED - WEEKLY AVERAGE (000)

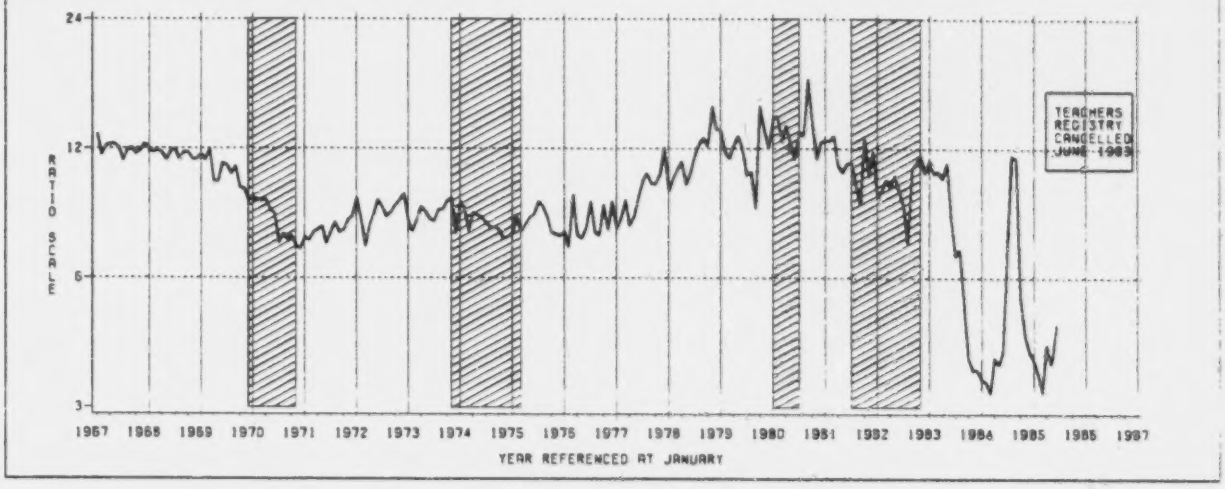
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	166.9	136.1	157.3	128.0	119.0	96.7	113.7	92.4
FEB	170.9	137.8	160.5	129.0	121.1	97.0	121.5	97.3
MAR	159.3	136.5	146.0	125.3	110.5	94.8	111.4	95.5
APR	148.8	142.8	127.9	122.2	97.7	93.1	98.5	93.8
MAY	132.5	141.9	108.9	116.7	86.6	92.8	86.0	92.2
JUN	125.8	141.7	100.6	113.2	79.5	89.6	80.9	91.1
JUL	134.6	139.7	103.3	107.6	89.5	93.6		
AUG	128.5	138.2	96.4	104.3	86.7	94.2		
SEP	115.5	138.4	84.2	101.1	79.4	95.4		
OCT	117.6	141.0	81.1	97.4	77.3	93.1		
NOV	125.6	139.3	86.9	96.3	83.5	92.4		
DEC	141.2	136.4	99.0	95.4	93.1	89.6		

CHART XI LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

31. NONFARM JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED (000) BY NEW JERSEY EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



32. NONFARM JOB PLACEMENTS (000)



33. WEEKS CLAIMED – WEEKLY AVERAGE (000) – INVERTED SCALE

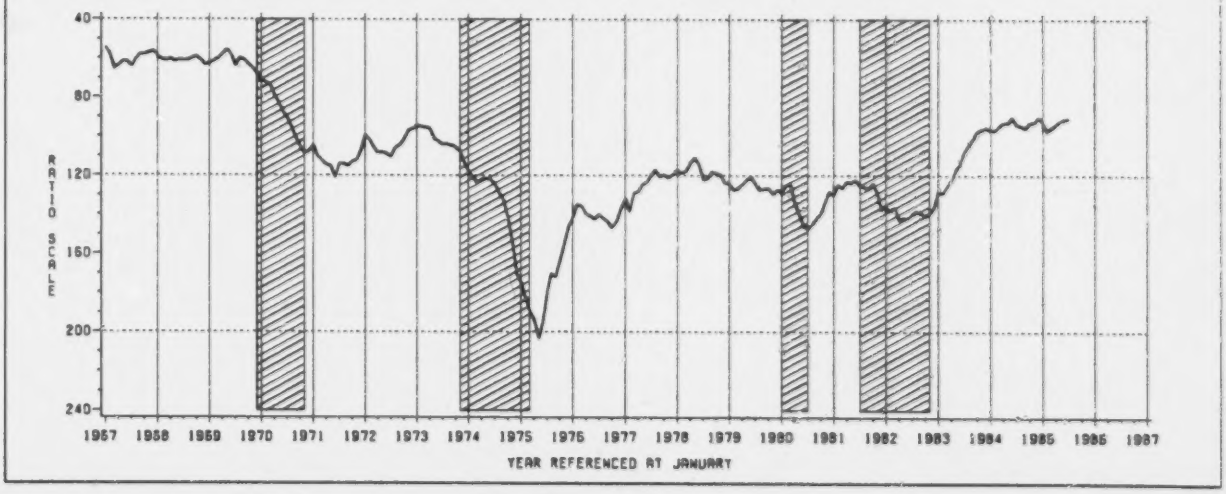


TABLE XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	5.7	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.0
FEB	5.8	4.7	5.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.9	3.1
MAR	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.6	3.1
APR	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0
MAY	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.0	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9
JUN	4.3	4.8	3.4	3.9	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.9
JUL	4.6	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1		
AUG	4.3	4.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	3.1		
SEP	3.9	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.6	3.2		
OCT	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	3.1		
NOV	4.3	4.7	3.0	3.3	2.7	3.0		
DEC	4.8	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9		

35. INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER)

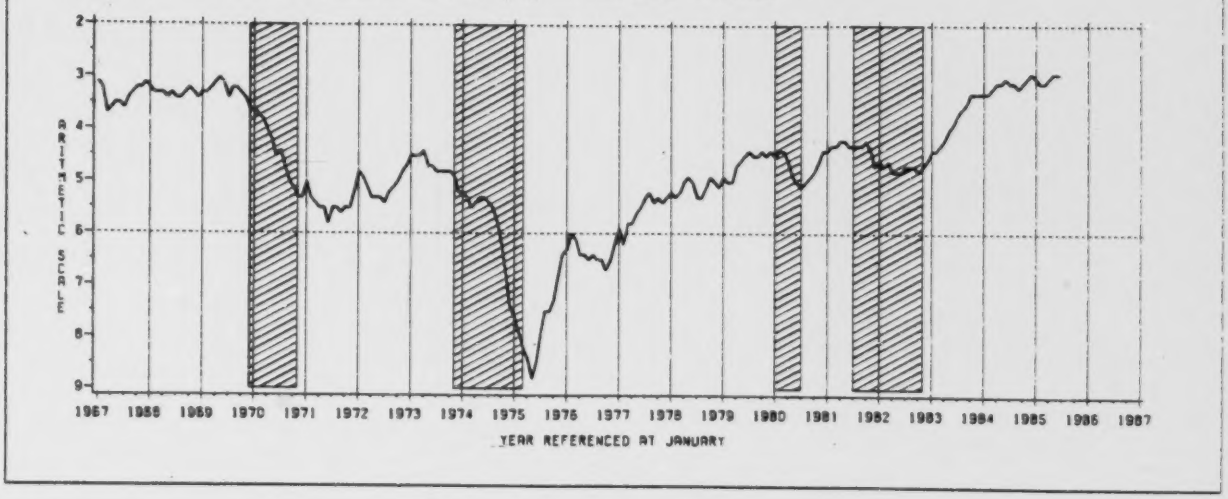
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	21,466	15,978	20,107	14,369	16,791	11,916	16,947	12,424
FEB	16,689	16,534	14,453	14,339	11,909	11,539	11,495	11,383
MAR	14,425	15,744	13,090	14,936	9,939	11,264	9,755	11,003
APR	13,754	15,453	11,824	13,631	10,785	11,709	10,634	11,707
MAY	12,586	15,245	10,904	13,122	10,042	12,849	8,441	10,688
JUN	16,037	15,685	13,266	12,968	11,472	11,355	10,794	10,651
JUL	17,694	16,862	12,607	12,028	11,571	10,529		
AUG	13,409	16,023	9,866	11,930	9,528	11,896		
SEP	13,033	16,598	9,294	11,694	8,476	10,826		
OCT	14,790	16,585	10,945	11,700	10,193	10,921		
NOV	15,668	15,152	12,019	12,182	10,965	10,799		
DEC	20,556	14,910	16,320	11,905	14,685	10,248		

36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER)

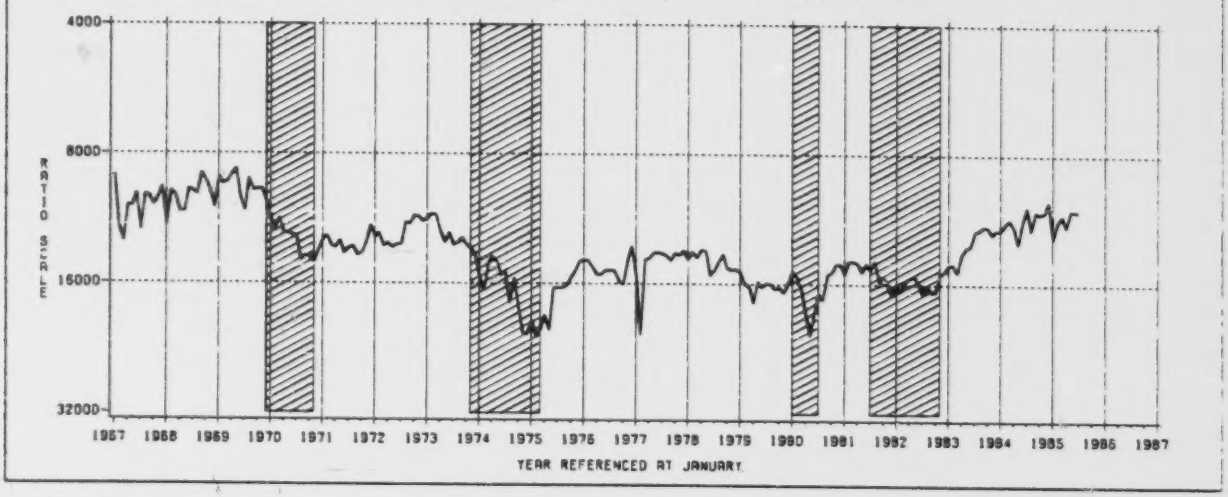
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	14,463	14,009	17,382	16,828	12,645	12,231		
FEB	14,651	14,549	16,413	16,488	13,036	13,172		
MAR	20,813	16,192	21,555	16,576	13,805	10,513		
APR	19,611	16,301	18,134	15,101	13,791	11,529		
MAY	18,180	16,870	16,484	15,255	14,499	13,330		
JUN	18,917	19,836	14,477	15,040	11,442	11,826		
JUL	16,354	16,723	12,986	13,294	12,386	12,707		
AUG	15,152	16,693	12,823	14,157	10,994	12,139		
SEP	14,600	17,205	10,899	12,841	9,013	10,627		
OCT	13,929	16,629	9,792	11,847	10,521	12,863		
NOV	15,160	17,844	10,264	12,142	10,524	12,422		
DEC	17,329	17,078	11,217	11,048	13,149	12,992		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - I

34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED SCALE



35. INITIAL CLAIMS - WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE



36. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) - INVERTED SCALE

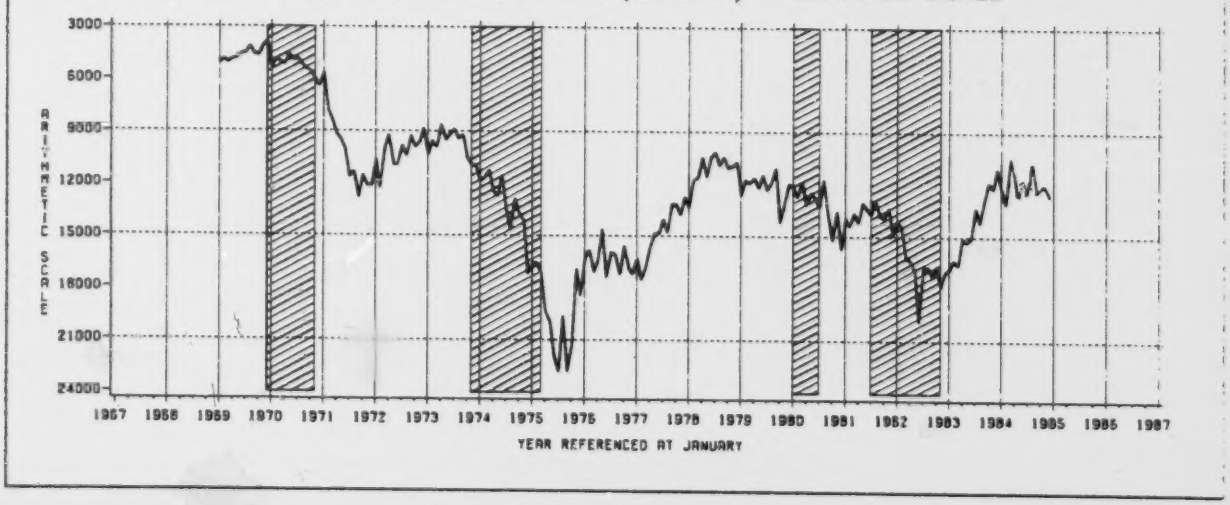


TABLE XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000)

DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	67.5	53.3	62.7	50.2	37.9	30.3	39.3	31.5
FEB	63.1	53.4	59.7	50.1	39.2	31.9	41.9	34.9
MAR	61.0	55.4	52.2	47.1	35.9	31.7	42.1	37.6
APR	60.0	57.0	46.5	44.2	32.8	30.6	40.8	38.7
MAY	54.6	55.5	43.8	44.2	33.9	33.8	36.0	36.7
JUN	51.5	55.6	39.2	42.1	29.1	31.4	33.8	36.2
JUL	52.6	54.9	37.0	38.6	31.7	33.7		
AUG	47.3	52.5	33.1	36.9	31.9	36.2		
SEP	46.8	58.4	27.0	33.1	30.0	37.0		
OCT	50.6	58.0	27.5	31.7	32.8	39.0		
NOV	49.1	56.4	28.9	33.3	28.5	33.9		
DEC	51.6	49.7	34.7	33.4	36.6	35.2		

38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000)

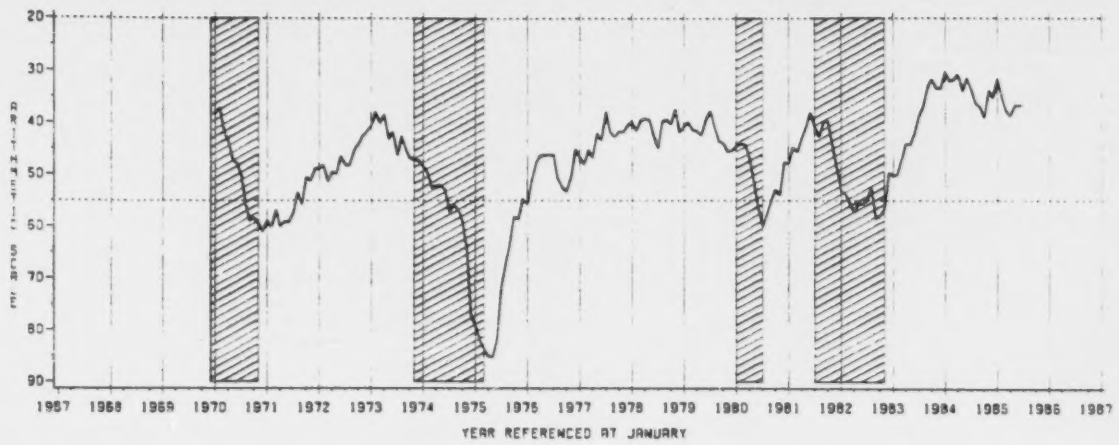
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	18.9	14.3	16.9	12.6	13.5	10.0	9.6	7.1
FEB	26.7	13.7	24.3	12.5	19.2	9.9	19.9	10.2
MAR	23.8	12.6	23.5	12.5	19.0	10.2	19.1	10.3
APR	20.0	13.9	17.4	12.1	13.6	9.5	12.8	9.0
MAY	14.2	13.7	13.5	13.0	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
JUN	11.3	14.7	9.1	11.9	5.1	6.6	7.1	9.2
JUL	8.7	13.8	7.2	11.5	4.5	7.3		
AUG	7.6	14.0	6.0	11.2	4.4	8.3		
SEP	7.9	14.7	5.9	11.0	3.6	6.7		
OCT	8.2	15.2	5.5	10.2	3.2	5.8		
NOV	8.8	15.4	5.6	9.8	3.9	6.7		
DEC	11.5	14.5	6.5	8.0	6.2	7.6		

39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000)

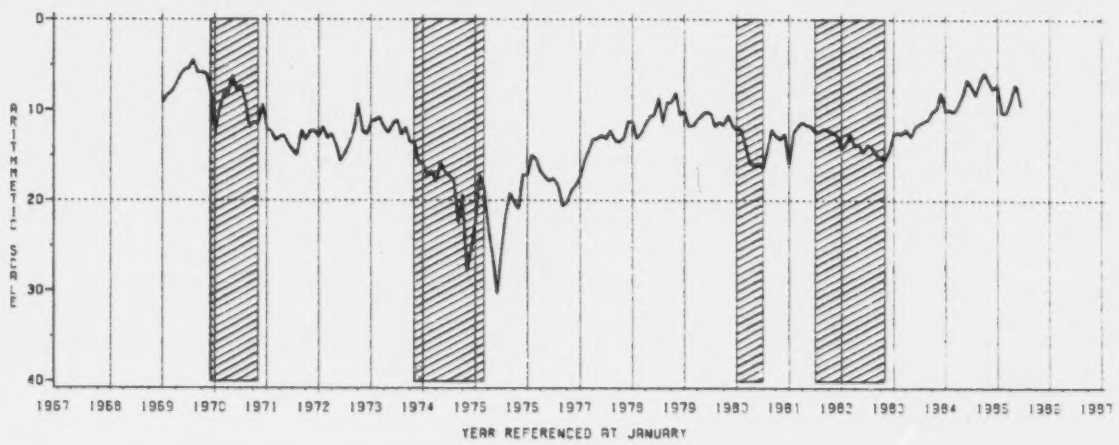
DATE	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.	UNADJ.	ADJ.
JAN	71.8	63.8	68.4	60.6	50.5	44.8	44.7	39.6
FEB	68.4	60.9	70.3	62.4	51.3	45.2	45.8	40.7
MAR	66.0	61.4	63.9	59.3	48.6	45.0	45.7	42.3
APR	62.4	63.8	54.8	56.3	41.8	42.9	41.5	42.7
MAY	57.7	63.5	49.2	54.6	38.7	43.1	38.1	42.7
JUN	56.4	62.9	47.8	53.5	39.6	44.4	39.1	44.0
JUL	63.9	61.9	53.0	51.4	45.4	44.2		
AUG	63.7	60.5	53.6	51.3	44.1	42.5		
SEP	53.6	58.7	45.7	50.1	40.5	44.3		
OCT	54.5	60.2	45.0	49.7	38.7	42.6		
NOV	62.1	65.1	50.1	52.4	37.9	39.3		
DEC	60.6	57.8	51.9	49.5	44.1	41.6		

CHART XIII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS - II

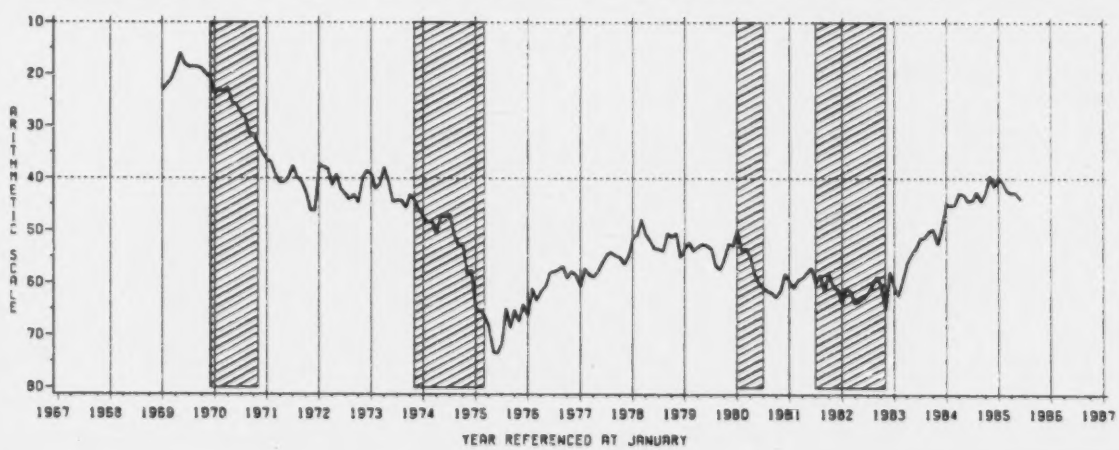
37. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



38. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



39. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3342.6	3345.6	3344.0	3359.8	3373.9	3387.5	3401.4	3420.8	3425.1	3423.17	3429.4	3437.6	3438.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	2818.5	2826.1	2825.3	2832.8	2845.5	2856.7	2868.7	2887.8	2890.7	2896.9	2894.0	2900.3	2901.5
GOODS PRODUCING	864.1	867.4	863.8	863.7	869.9	871.9	880.0	850.4	885.8	886.8	882.7	881.0	877.5
PRIVATE SERVICE PRODUCING	1954.4	1958.7	1961.1	1969.1	1975.6	1984.8	1988.7	1997.4	2004.9	2010.1	2011.3	2019.3	2024.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	524.0	519.5	518.7	527.0	528.4	530.8	532.7	533.0	534.4	534.8	535.4	537.3	536.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3400.3	3399.4	3397.9	3384.5	3390.3	3397.8	3406.1	3346.3	3339.9	3367.7	3406.6	3444.1	3448.6
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	876.8	875.2	880.1	883.3	886.7	882.2	880.5	859.4	855.1	864.5	872.5	880.9	891.3
Mining	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
Construction	138.7	142.2	143.7	143.1	144.6	143.7	144.7	134.2	131.2	137.0	147.3	153.9	159.0
MANUFACTURING	735.7	730.7	734.1	737.9	739.8	736.3	733.5	723.2	721.9	725.5	723.0	724.7	729.9
Durable Goods	349.8	347.5	345.1	347.7	349.7	349.7	349.3	345.4	344.5	346.6	346.1	346.0	347.8
Lumber & Wood Products	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	7.1
Furniture & Fixtures	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.7	14.0	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	27.0	26.8	25.6	26.5	26.6	26.4	26.6	25.8	25.6	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.3
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	9.5	9.4	8.6	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.2	9.4
Pottery & related products	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Other stone, clay & glass prod.	13.6	13.5	13.5	13.9	14.0	13.7	13.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5
Primary Metal Industries	21.7	21.7	21.6	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.2	22.5	22.7	22.2	22.0	22.0
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
Iron & steel foundries	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9
Primary & secondary nonfer. metal	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.8
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metal	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
Other primary metal industries	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	51.3	51.0	51.0	51.8	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.1	51.2	51.6
Metal cans	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.8	13.0
Metal stampings	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.0
Other fab. metals, incl. ord.	22.3	22.5	22.5	22.4	22.6	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.0	21.9	21.8	21.9
Machinery, Except Electrical	61.1	60.4	60.1	59.8	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.1	60.7	60.8	60.7	60.5	60.1
Construction & related machinery	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Metalworking machinery	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8
Special industry machinery	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7
General industry machinery	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7
Service industry machinery	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3
Other machinery, except elec.	22.1	21.8	21.5	21.7	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	95.3	94.5	93.3	93.3	93.5	93.9	94.1	93.0	92.9	93.1	93.7	93.4	94.5
Elec. test & distribution equip.	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1
Electrical industrial apparatus	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Elec. lighting & wiring equipt.	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1
Radio & TV receiving equipment	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
Communication equipment	43.9	43.6	42.8	42.0	41.6	41.7	41.8	41.4	41.6	41.8	42.2	41.8	42.9
Electronic components & access.	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.7	21.8
Other elec. equipment & supplies	6.8	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Transportation Equipment	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.1	16.4	16.7
Motor vehicles	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5
Aircraft & parts	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Ship & boat bldg. & repairing	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
Other transportation equipment	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Instruments & Related Products	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.2	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.5	32.9
Engineering & scientific inst.	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5
Other Instruments & Rel. Prod.	27.4	27.2	27.1	26.8	26.5	26.4	26.3	26.3	25.9	26.1	26.0	26.1	26.4
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	24.2	24.1	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.0	23.4	22.6	22.5	23.0	22.6	22.9	22.5
Nondurable Goods	385.8	383.3	389.0	390.2	390.1	386.6	384.2	377.8	377.4	378.9	376.9	378.7	382.1
Food & Kindred Products	47.2	47.3	47.6	47.7	47.6	47.4	46.2	45.4	45.6	45.5	45.2	45.1	45.2
Canned, cured & froze	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.8
Grain mill & bakery products	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.2	12.9	12.1	12.8
Beverages	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4
Other food & kindred products	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.9	18.7	18.4	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.0	18.3	18.2
Tobacco Manufactures	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Textile Mill Products	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.6	14.4	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.2
Broad woven fabric mills	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Textile finishing, except wool	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Other textile mill products	10.1	9.9	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.8

NOTE: Nonfarm payroll employment includes civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. Data are adjusted to March 1984 benchmarks.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
(thousands)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Apparel & Other Textile Products	52.5	51.3	55.4	55.5	55.0	53.3	51.9	48.8	49.7	50.1	49.6	51.2	52.8
Men's & boys' suits and coats	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0
Men's & boys' furnishings	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Women's & misses' outerwear	26.5	25.7	28.9	28.9	28.3	26.8	25.8	23.5	24.1	24.1	23.9	25.5	26.8
Women's & children's undergarm.	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
Other apparel & related products	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.3	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.9	15.2
Paper & Allied Products	32.2	31.4	31.9	32.0	32.2	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.4	31.0	30.9	30.9	31.0
Paper/p'b'rd mills ex. bldg. pap.	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Paperboard containers & boxes	11.8	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.4
Other paper & allied products	17.8	17.5	17.8	18.0	18.1	17.9	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.2	17.2	17.2	17.3
Printing & Publishing	63.4	63.5	63.1	63.8	64.3	63.8	64.0	63.4	63.4	63.9	63.7	63.8	64.4
Newspapers	16.6	16.7	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.4	17.4	17.6	17.8
Commercial printing	20.0	20.0	19.9	20.2	20.3	19.9	19.9	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.1
Other printing & publishing	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.4	26.6	26.3	26.1	26.5
Chemicals & Allied Products	121.0	121.5	122.0	121.9	122.0	121.7	122.2	121.1	119.8	120.2	119.6	119.7	120.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2
Plastic materials & synthetics	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6
Drugs	44.7	45.3	45.5	45.6	46.0	46.2	46.2	45.7	45.7	45.8	45.7	45.8	46.2
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	24.0	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.2	23.8	24.2	23.8	22.9	23.0	22.8	22.9	23.2
Paints & allied products	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7
Industrial organic chemicals	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	20.8	20.7	20.6
Other chemicals & allied prods.	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.1	10.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6
Petroleum refining	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2
Other petroleum & coal products	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products, NEC	39.5	38.7	39.4	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.5	39.7	39.8
Rubber & rubber products	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	32.8	31.9	32.7	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.8	32.9	32.9	33.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
Leather & Leather Products	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.9
Handbags, personal leather goods	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Other leather & leather products	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2523.6	2524.1	2518.0	2501.4	2503.6	2515.5	2525.6	2486.9	2484.8	2503.2	2534.1	2556.32	2607.3
Private-Service Producing	1993.0	2002.6	2003.4	1991.0	1977.3	1981.7	1989.7	1955.6	1949.0	1965.0	1996.2	2023.5	2064.0
Transportation, Communications Electric, Gas & Sanitary Serv.	217.6	215.1	215.6	219.2	219.9	219.6	219.1	215.5	216.4	217.3	217.6	218.2	219.1
Railroad transportation	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.7
Other transportation	124.0	121.0	121.2	125.2	125.9	125.8	125.4	122.2	123.1	124.2	125.0	125.2	125.8
Communications	59.6	59.9	60.1	59.9	60.0	59.9	59.7	59.6	59.7	59.5	58.9	58.9	58.8
Electric, Gas & Sanitary serv.	28.4	28.6	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1	28.4	28.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	815.6	818.2	819.0	816.8	807.9	818.2	824.9	799.4	790.2	795.9	811.4	825.8	846.9
Wholesale trade	246.6	247.7	248.9	248.9	248.7	248.8	248.2	248.2	248.2	249.3	251.2	252.4	255.5
Retail trade	569.0	570.5	570.1	567.9	559.2	567.4	576.7	551.2	542.0	546.6	560.2	573.4	591.4
Retail general merchandise	76.0	75.5	75.3	76.4	79.2	86.9	89.0	80.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.6	76.6
Food stores	97.5	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.5	99.5	100.4	97.8	97.7	97.6	99.1	100.0	102.5
Auto dealers & service sta.	54.4	54.7	54.7	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.4	54.6	54.5	54.8	55.3	55.6	56.5
Apparel & accessories	45.6	45.4	45.4	46.1	46.8	47.3	49.9	46.3	44.3	44.4	45.5	45.9	46.4
Eating & drinking places	180.8	182.3	182.6	177.9	164.7	161.3	161.0	156.6	155.6	159.8	169.0	179.3	191.0
Other retail stores	114.7	114.3	113.7	114.3	115.7	118.0	122.0	115.2	113.6	114.1	115.7	117.0	118.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	186.0	187.4	187.1	184.9	185.6	185.0	185.9	186.2	186.2	187.3	189.2	191.1	194.2
Banking	48.2	48.5	48.5	47.8	48.0	48.3	48.7	48.9	48.9	49.1	49.5	49.9	50.8
Insurance agents & carriers	72.5	72.5	72.1	71.8	72.0	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.4	72.6	73.0	73.4	73.4
Other fin., insur. & real estate	65.3	66.3	66.5	65.2	64.6	64.6	64.8	64.9	64.9	65.6	66.7	67.8	70.0
Services	773.8	781.9	781.7	770.1	764.9	760.9	759.8	754.5	756.2	764.5	778.0	788.4	803.8
Medical & other health services	199.2	199.8	200.3	200.5	201.1	201.6	202.0	202.9	202.9	203.5	205.0	205.2	206.6
Hospitals	107.5	108.1	108.3	108.5	108.5	108.7	108.8	109.0	109.4	109.7	109.8	109.6	110.3
Educational services	48.1	45.3	45.0	48.4	51.9	52.3	52.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.3	51.9	49.4
Other services	526.4	536.9	536.4	521.2	511.9	507.0	505.8	501.0	501.5	508.7	520.7	531.3	547.8
Casinos	38.1	39.1	39.0	37.3	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.8	36.4	37.3	40.3
Public Sector	530.6	521.5	514.6	510.4	526.3	533.8	535.9	531.3	535.8	538.2	537.9	539.7	543.3
Federal	73.6	74.0	74.0	73.0	73.3	73.9	74.3	74.1	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.4	75.5
Local	350.6	342.7	336.7	332.5	344.3	349.3	351.1	348.4	350.1	351.1	350.4	351.1	355.5
State*	106.4	104.8	103.9	104.9	108.6	110.6	110.5	108.8	111.5	112.5	112.6	113.2	112.3
Exec.Leg.Jud.(Full-time only)**	68.5	65.6	65.6	67.6	67.7	68.2	68.5	68.9	68.7	69.6	70.2	70.0	70.8

* The total number of state employees reported under this heading is determined on the basis of a definition developed by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which is standardized throughout the nation. The definition includes both full-time and part-time workers in the executive departments, the legislature, and the judiciary, as well as all employees of authorities, commissions, the state university, and other agencies not included on the central state payroll.

** This sub-category of state government employment is limited to full-time employees of the executive departments, the legislature and the judiciary. The figures are based on the central state payroll and are provided by the Department of Treasury.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1958-1984
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Producing	Durable Goods	Nondurable Goods	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Producing	Transport. Comm., & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1958	1,911.8	868.7	412.5	363.6	3.7	88.9	816.1	148.2	351.0	86.4	230.5	227.0
1959	1,970.9	901.8	431.1	370.8	3.6	96.3	835.6	147.0	360.3	86.7	241.6	233.5
1960	2,017.1	911.0	436.8	372.0	3.5	98.7	864.0	149.5	374.5	88.0	252.0	242.2
1961	2,033.6	894.9	421.9	369.6	3.4	100.0	885.0	150.1	380.1	90.6	264.2	253.6
1962	2,095.8	917.5	436.3	376.5	3.4	101.3	915.6	150.8	393.1	92.8	278.9	262.8
1963	2,129.4	914.1	426.0	383.4	3.5	101.2	943.2	151.9	405.3	94.5	291.5	272.1
1964	2,168.7	917.1	419.1	387.6	3.6	106.8	971.6	153.4	420.0	96.6	301.6	280.0
1965	2,257.8	951.6	438.7	398.8	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	463.4	415.9	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	464.6	418.1	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	460.9	424.5	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	463.3	429.2	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	434.3	426.4	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	404.6	413.7	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	405.9	417.4	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	420.5	422.1	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	413.2	412.7	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	363.0	384.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	363.0	393.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	370.0	397.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	382.8	404.0	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	395.9	403.3	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	384.3	396.8	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.6	882.1	374.7	396.4	2.3	108.7	1,687.4	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.5	529.0
1982	3,091.3	839.1	350.1	379.6	2.1	107.3	1,727.5	197.1	701.2	167.1	662.1	524.7
1983	3,162.4	829.2	341.6	373.5	2.0	112.1	1,812.0	203.0	735.3	172.7	701.0	521.2
1984	3,338.7	864.2	346.7	382.7	2.2	132.6	1,949.3	215.9	795.9	182.8	754.7	525.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fixtures	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fabricated Metals	Nonelectrical Mach.	Electrical Machinery	Transport. Equipment	Instruments*	Misc. Mfg.
1958	412.5	5.6	8.7	31.9	40.9	51.5	57.0	115.0	48.7	27.4	25.8
1959	431.1	5.9	9.2	33.1	41.7	54.3	57.8	121.4	50.5	30.2	27.0
1960	436.8	5.7	9.8	33.7	42.6	54.8	61.0	122.3	48.5	31.7	26.8
1961	421.9	5.6	9.0	34.4	40.7	54.2	57.3	119.5	41.7	31.9	27.6
1962	436.3	5.8	9.7	34.6	40.1	56.1	60.3	125.2	42.5	32.4	29.9
1963	426.0	5.7	8.9	34.9	38.6	55.7	60.1	121.7	39.0	32.9	28.7
1964	419.1	5.6	9.0	35.6	37.9	57.2	61.4	115.1	35.6	31.0	30.7
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	24.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.7	6.4	13.0	26.4	21.7	51.4	60.3	94.0	16.1	33.3	24.1

Year	Nondurable Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Printing & Publishing	Chemicals	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1958	363.6	62.9	1.9	33.0	76.7	28.0	30.3	80.8	12.2	26.6	11.1
1959	370.8	62.3	1.8	33.2	79.2	28.3	31.5	82.4	11.8	29.3	11.1
1960	372.0	62.9	1.7	31.4	77.7	28.0	32.3	86.4	11.5	29.2	11.0
1961	369.6	63.9	1.6	29.1	76.4	28.1	32.6	87.0	11.1	29.2	10.8
1962	376.5	64.2	1.5	28.6	75.8	29.7	33.0	91.0	10.7	30.7	11.5
1963	383.4	64.9	1.4	27.9	74.5	31.4	34.6	94.8	10.5	31.7	11.7
1964	387.6	65.0	1.5	27.8	74.6	31.5	35.8	96.4	9.7	34.2	11.2
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	382.7	47.1	0.5	15.0	51.5	32.0	62.7	120.7	10.1	38.9	4.2

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	390.99	387.60	387.32	394.96	395.24	399.51	401.99	401.14	401.14	404.33	403.85	401.23	405.00
Durable Goods	402.36	395.50	393.18	400.79	409.16	414.07	418.03	418.20	417.22	422.73	421.88	418.20	423.30
Lumber & Wood Products	244.90	252.72	255.04	261.87	253.43	257.30	270.94	260.19	260.34	252.45	251.79	261.22	269.74
Furniture & Fixtures	316.59	315.59	318.24	327.99	342.86	337.70	320.99	313.50	316.36	309.68	308.50	313.18	323.54
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	410.13	416.13	410.62	418.28	423.04	432.39	422.59	430.14	424.01	426.82	426.72	426.43	430.70
Glass & glassware/pressed,blown	428.14	443.96	433.06	438.62	449.90	460.27	449.36	476.50	459.96	460.86	454.21	448.07	457.86
Pottery & related products	347.00	351.21	337.78	369.20	377.91	375.96	383.55	379.06	388.85	395.20	387.11	387.89	395.02
Primary Metal Industries	415.73	424.02	421.74	425.87	417.69	420.34	425.12	428.54	426.80	430.51	424.51	423.02	434.58
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	449.20	488.64	483.01	503.13	478.93	479.87	484.09	493.44	477.83	489.46	478.61	476.65	482.78
Iron & Steel foundries	421.16	416.60	383.24	406.43	393.64	400.76	397.20	398.31	402.05	389.69	386.87	388.33	390.93
Primary & secondary nonfer. met	581.04	579.26	580.36	556.08	580.65	579.21	608.76	605.14	634.03	647.84	643.72	640.21	657.94
Nonfer rolling & drawing metals*	347.65	345.08	350.88	362.15	357.14	351.68	350.56	351.23	337.46	342.11	345.98	341.10	348.74
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	386.37	382.64	390.40	397.62	401.63	397.52	408.31	411.87	412.02	414.40	411.31	410.33	404.48
Metal cans	429.46	437.31	432.39	454.84	419.67	436.00	436.46	434.69	425.54	430.53	439.45	435.80	442.64
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	503.66	527.36	564.19	542.72	561.60	511.87	567.80	609.61	599.94	592.52	584.80	587.09	561.37
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	352.80	344.45	346.94	356.10	358.96	363.78	365.09	361.09	361.74	358.07	353.28	360.04	359.16
Metal Stampings	374.10	371.47	372.30	382.97	379.96	382.82	387.86	397.32	386.91	386.91	384.96	377.55	377.71
Machinery, Except Electrical	417.25	424.27	420.58	427.56	427.56	431.88	432.23	424.87	424.27	428.16	423.67	424.32	424.55
Construction & related machinery	381.12	389.14	374.22	403.09	398.75	405.25	413.28	406.78	400.39	411.82	392.58	389.24	383.73
Metalworking machinery	444.09	452.92	449.02	453.71	455.62	465.62	460.23	455.74	446.32	446.90	448.50	433.99	440.36
Special industry machinery	470.88	468.46	455.60	479.83	474.57	475.89	478.95	476.75	473.68	475.88	480.04	481.36	475.67
General industry machinery	437.81	446.22	437.42	435.97	440.79	436.13	443.94	432.72	435.25	441.91	425.46	423.86	428.79
Service industry machinery	388.63	374.99	378.69	386.89	388.05	393.50	386.86	377.71	371.71	382.01	385.14	389.46	387.48
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	393.84	392.22	388.68	397.52	392.59	400.03	399.61	402.66	405.00	415.35	414.25	411.74	418.76
Elec. test & distribution equip.	299.22	285.51	288.64	307.13	299.74	316.66	320.42	318.57	320.03	332.56	330.37	326.14	335.48
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	313.33	301.79	307.50	318.52	311.33	317.48	311.32	308.67	318.22	326.99	320.88	325.78	331.14
Radio & TV receiving equipment	314.82	319.19	328.42	294.14	321.60	306.32	307.89	308.33	311.06	321.26	316.37	332.10	339.90
Communication equipment	496.83	499.80	488.22	501.27	491.73	508.30	512.23	519.50	519.50	532.40	535.02	526.35	534.26
Electronic components & access.*	292.32	288.46	285.60	293.35	287.83	293.46	295.40	295.71	296.06	300.98	301.60	299.15	304.16
Transportation Equipment	646.25	523.74	514.56	507.37	653.17	673.02	684.82	689.59	671.14	676.85	692.60	648.14	664.07
Motor vehicles & equipment	718.17	560.35	548.17	525.44	720.15	751.88	740.03	746.49	729.64	740.01	757.25	699.36	719.87
Instruments & Related Products	424.53	423.43	420.43	439.56	435.74	444.55	450.45	442.04	446.69	454.76	459.85	461.60	463.10
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	287.74	283.77	290.39	300.66	297.88	297.25	307.76	308.92	310.99	316 92	317.06	317.60	322.70
Nondurable Goods	379.76	379.75	381.92	389.64	381.90	386.07	387.69	385.26	384.87	387.60	387.08	385.09	387.60
Food & Kindred Products	424.20	414.83	421.34	438.53	423.54	427.25	425.80	422.28	428.22	432.82	428.81	430.54	431.36
Canned, cured & frozen food	389.95	378.07	383.72	426.82	381.78	373.58	378.89	386.67	373.63	373.65	365.38	376.94	385.14
Grain mill & bakery products*	427.91	418.84	442.21	440.24	425.38	420.21	415.95	407.43	410.25	424.35	417.74	416.77	413.91
Beverages*	522.54	516.15	516.20	544.45	518.06	536.67	525.80	526.24	528.77	523.67	537.66	535.73	525.79
Textile Mill Products	323.17	310.78	327.05	324.10	327.81	328.27	324.62	320.72	323.79	326.98	331.85	328.34	340.00
Apparel & other Textile Products	208.99	211.68	212.72	214.15	211.14	213.13	214.66	213.52	219.08	219.82	219.56	220.80	222.91
Men's & boys' suits & coats	203.13	230.02	220.20	206.79	218.50	224.22	216.40	213.18	215.46	217.74	209.61	204.40	211.80
Men's & boys' furnishings*	229.63	227.40	232.80	234.35	234.85	225.22	222.53	225.07	227.33	229.03	221.94	224.03	227.37
Women's & children's undergarm.*	212.55	214.59	211.97	216.05	218.62	219.41	218.66	213.76	218.44	216.43	218.99	222.87	223.70
Paper & Allied Products	414.62	405.17	414.62	422.93	418.76	423.72	421.18	423.11	420.00	413.76	416.83	417.91	428.40
Paperboard containers & boxes	386.33	382.27	381.22	376.55	382.62	392.77	394.98	392.62	392.54	394.80	388.44	394.70	408.07
Printing & Publishing	381.03	397.19	406.61	407.82	382.00	379.51	391.02	383.93	384.00	389.51	388.31	387.72	384.18
Newspapers	404.79	406.13	404.38	391.37	399.24	392.85	405.05	408.56	411.95	406.24	400.28	409.86	404.43
Commercial printing*	423.07	458.16	476.72	479.64	432.23	427.10	439.22	433.15	432.05	436.57	434.33	425.58	419.48
Chemicals & Allied Products	472.60	475.03	470.53	487.77	480.80	488.63	488.49	485.72	481.20	488.87	488.78	483.63	487.10
Industrial inorganic chemical	516.35	514.18	479.04	506.72	499.80	511.89	511.37	504.81	492.06	510.35	501.48	489.87	492.61
Plastic materials & synthetics*	490.20	490.99	493.61	506.20	509.54	532.46	507.78	517.22	520.37	515.91	530.35	534.89	555.86
Drugs	449.20	451.34	452.84	457.74	460.46	461.49	468.94	469.83	470.54	475.57	472.69	472.32	475.53
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	373.44	389.82	392.60	417.58	412.76	413.69	426.62	418.95	410.67	415.95	418.77	410.40	418.20
Paints & allied products	453.05	447.18	443.66	461.02	466.49	444.57	446.90	437.42	427.14	444.13	452.03	445.72	437.47
Industrial organic chemicals	575.52	565.02	552.90	556.58	544.85	562.44	552.44	547.36	538.88	549.54	552.44	547.41	546.98
Petroleum & Coal Products*	661.73	643.86	659.30	728.38	703.82	711.62	685.82	672.60	672.84	665.65	665.56	643.01	661.76
Petroleum refining*	697.95	677.15	693.37	779.81	747.02	755.72	733.45	715.52	715.90	711.37	711.42	683.21	701.19
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	318.78	311.88	316.43	314.50	316.55	322.63	327.24	320.62	323.42	323.79	322.29	323.54	328.34
Rubber & rubber products	340.67	343.62	349.00	355.30	359.97	359.50	363.24	351.19	353.50	354.14	349.06	351.75	357.86
Miscellaneous plastic products	314.16	306.12	310.48	307.01	308.84	315.93	320.54	315.65	317.60	318.37	317.75	319.02	323.70
Leather & Leather Products	238.21	223.67	231.90	232.64	234.95	234.14	235.02	240.40	236.98	241.60	243.20	247.60	257.63

Weekly earnings are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.2	40.8	40.9	41.4	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.0	40.9	41.2
Durable Goods	42.0	41.5	41.3	42.1	42.4	42.6	42.7	42.5	42.4	42.7	42.4	42.2	42.5
Lumber & Wood Products	39.5	40.5	40.1	40.6	40.1	41.3	42.4	41.3	40.3	39.2	38.5	39.4	40.2
Furniture & Fixtures	40.1	40.9	40.4	40.9	41.9	41.4	41.1	40.4	40.3	39.3	39.4	40.1	40.8
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	42.5	42.9	41.9	42.9	43.3	43.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.9	43.2
Glass & Glassware/pressed, blown	42.9	44.0	41.6	43.6	44.9	44.6	43.5	44.7	44.1	44.7	43.8	43.8	44.8
Pottery & related products	37.8	38.3	37.2	38.7	39.0	39.0	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.0	39.3	39.5	39.7
Primary Metal Industries	43.9	44.4	44.3	44.5	43.6	44.2	44.1	44.5	44.0	44.2	43.9	43.7	44.3
Blast furn. & basic steel prod.	45.1	48.0	47.4	48.8	47.0	47.0	47.6	48.0	46.8	47.2	45.8	45.7	46.6
Iron & steel foundries	44.9	44.7	42.3	43.1	42.1	43.0	42.3	42.6	42.5	41.5	41.2	41.4	41.5
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	43.2	43.1	42.3	42.0	44.7	44.9	46.9	46.3	47.6	48.6	48.4	48.1	48.7
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	44.8	44.7	45.1	45.9	44.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.2	44.3	43.9	44.2
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	41.5	41.1	41.4	42.3	42.5	42.2	42.4	42.2	42.0	42.2	41.8	41.7	41.4
Metal cans	43.6	43.6	43.5	44.9	41.8	43.6	43.3	42.7	42.3	42.5	42.5	42.6	43.1
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	40.1	41.2	43.2	42.4	43.2	40.4	42.5	44.4	43.6	43.6	43.0	43.2	41.8
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	42.0	41.4	41.7	42.8	43.3	43.0	42.7	41.6	41.2	41.3	40.7	41.1	41.0
Metal Stampings	40.4	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.3	40.9	41.0	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.7	39.1
Machinery, Except Electrical*	41.6	41.8	41.6	42.0	42.0	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.8	42.1	41.7	41.6	41.5
Construction & related machinery	39.7	40.2	38.9	41.3	40.4	41.1	42.0	40.8	40.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	38.8
Metalworking machinery	44.1	43.3	43.3	43.5	43.6	44.6	44.9	44.9	43.8	43.9	44.1	42.8	43.3
Special industry machinery	43.6	43.7	42.5	43.7	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.9	43.9	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.8
General industry machinery*	42.3	42.7	42.1	41.6	42.1	41.3	42.0	40.9	41.1	41.3	40.1	40.1	40.3
Service industry machinery*	39.9	38.5	38.8	39.6	39.8	40.4	39.8	38.7	38.8	39.1	39.3	39.3	39.1
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	41.5	41.2	41.0	42.2	41.5	41.8	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.4	42.1	42.6
Elec. test & distribution equip.	41.5	40.1	40.2	41.9	41.4	43.2	43.3	43.7	43.9	43.7	43.7	42.8	42.9
Electric lighting & wiring equip	41.5	40.4	41.0	42.3	42.3	42.5	41.9	41.6	42.6	42.8	42.0	41.5	42.4
Radio & TV receiving equipment	39.7	39.7	40.1	38.3	40.2	40.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	41.4	40.2	41.0	41.2
Communication equipment	42.5	42.5	41.8	43.4	42.1	42.5	42.9	43.4	43.4	44.0	44.4	43.5	44.3
Electronic components & access.*	40.6	40.4	40.0	40.8	40.2	40.2	40.3	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.0	40.1	40.5
Transportation Equipment	47.0	40.6	40.2	39.7	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.7	47.7	47.8	47.7	46.0	46.7
Motor vehicles & equipment	49.7	41.6	41.0	39.3	49.7	50.7	49.8	50.1	49.2	49.4	49.3	47.0	47.8
Instruments & Related Products	42.2	41.8	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.5	42.9	42.3	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.2
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	40.3	39.8	40.5	41.3	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.3	41.3	41.7	41.5	41.3	41.8
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.1	40.5	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.3	39.8	39.8	40.0	39.7	39.7	40.0
Food & Kindred Products	42.0	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.2	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.9	41.3	40.8	41.2	41.2
Canned, cured & frozen foods	42	41.5	42.4	45.6	40.4	39.2	38.9	38.9	38.4	38.6	38.1	38.7	39.3
Grain mill & bakery products*	42.	41.8	43.1	42.7	41.5	41.4	40.9	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	40.7	40.5
Beverages*	44.7	45.0	44.5	44.7	43.1	44.5	44.0	44.0	43.2	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.3
Textile Mill Products	42.3	41.0	42.2	42.2	41.6	41.5	41.3	40.7	41.3	41.6	41.9	41.3	42.5
Apparel & Other Textile Products	33.6	33.6	34.2	34.1	34.0	34.1	34.4	34.0	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.5	34.4
Men's and boys' suits & coats	36.6	38.4	37.9	36.6	38.0	39.2	38.3	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7	37.3	38.3
Men's & boys' furnishings*	38.4	37.9	38.8	38.8	38.5	37.6	37.4	37.7	37.7	38.3	37.3	38.1	38.8
Women's & children's undergarm.*	33.9	33.9	33.7	33.6	34.0	33.6	33.9	33.4	34.4	34.3	33.9	34.5	34.1
Paper & Allied Products	42.7	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	42.8	42.5	42.1	42.0	41.5	41.6	41.5	42.5
Paperboard containers & boxes	42.5	42.1	41.8	41.7	42.0	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.0	41.5	41.9	43.0
Printing & Publishing	39.0	39.6	40.1	40.1	38.2	37.8	38.6	37.9	37.5	38.3	37.7	37.9	38.0
Newspapers	36.5	36.1	36.3	35.1	36.0	34.4	35.1	35.1	35.0	34.9	34.3	34.5	33.9
Commercial printing*	39.8	41.5	42.3	42.0	38.8	38.1	38.8	38.4	37.8	38.6	38.2	38.1	38.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	42.5	42.3	42.2	42.9	42.7	42.9	42.6	42.2	42.1	42.4	42.1	41.8	42.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	43.5	43.1	40.7	41.5	42.0	42.8	42.9	42.6	41.7	42.6	42.0	41.2	41.5
Plastic materials & synthetics*	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.6	43.7	45.2	43.4	43.5	43.4	43.1	43.4	43.7	44.9
Drugs	42.7	42.3	42.6	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	41.9	41.9	41.5	41.0	41.1
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	38.9	39.9	40.6	41.8	41.4	41.0	41.5	40.4	40.5	40.7	40.5	40.0	40.8
Paints and allied products	44.2	43.5	43.2	44.5	45.6	43.8	43.6	42.8	42.8	43.8	44.8	44.0	43.1
Industrial organic chemicals	44.0	43.0	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.0	42.3	42.3	42.1	42.6	42.3	42.1	42.8
Petroleum & Coal Products*	45.2	44.1	45.5	47.7	47.3	47.6	45.6	44.9	44.5	44.2	44.4	43.3	44.0
Petroleum refining*	45.0	43.8	45.2	47.9	47.4	47.8	46.1	45.2	44.8	44.6	44.8	43.6	44.1
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	42.0	41.2	41.8	41.6	41.5	41.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	41.3	40.9	40.8	41.3
Rubber and rubber products	41.8	41.4	41.4	41.8	42.2	41.9	41.8	40.6	40.4	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	42.0	41.2	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.9	41.9	41.1	41.3	41.4	41.0	40.9	41.5
Leather & Leather Products	41.5	40.3	40.9	40.6	40.3	40.3	39.7	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.7

Average hours worked or paid for are affected by labor turnover, changes in overtime hours, and part-time employment.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY
(Not seasonally adjusted)

	1984 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	1985 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	9.49	9.50	9.47	9.54	9.57	9.65	9.71	9.76	9.76	9.79	9.85	9.81	9.83
Durable Goods	9.58	9.53	9.52	9.52	9.65	9.72	9.79	9.84	9.84	9.90	9.95	9.91	9.96
Lumber & Wood Products	6.20	6.24	6.36	6.45	6.32	6.23	6.39	6.30	6.46	6.44	6.54	6.63	6.71
Furniture & Fixtures	7.53	7.69	7.60	7.62	7.79	7.78	7.81	7.76	7.85	7.88	7.83	7.81	7.93
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.75	9.77	9.94	9.92	10.05	9.93	9.88	9.97	9.94	9.97
Glass & glassware/pressed, blown	9.98	10.09	10.41	10.06	10.02	10.32	10.33	10.66	10.43	10.31	10.37	10.23	10.22
Pottery & related products	9.18	9.17	9.08	9.54	9.69	9.64	9.71	9.67	9.77	9.88	9.85	9.82	9.95
Primary Metal Industries	9.47	9.55	9.52	9.57	9.58	9.51	9.64	9.63	9.70	9.74	9.67	9.68	9.81
Blast Furn. & Basic Steel prod.	9.96	10.18	10.19	10.31	10.19	10.21	10.17	10.28	10.21	10.37	10.45	10.43	10.36
Iron and Iron foundries	9.38	9.32	9.06	9.43	9.35	9.32	9.39	9.35	9.46	9.39	9.39	9.38	9.42
Primary & secondary nonfer. met.	13.45	13.44	13.72	13.24	12.99	12.90	12.98	13.07	13.32	13.33	13.30	13.31	13.51
Nonfer. rolling & drawing metals*	7.76	7.72	7.78	7.89	8.08	7.85	7.86	7.84	7.74	7.74	7.81	7.77	7.89
Fabricated Metals, incl. Ordnance	9.31	9.31	9.43	9.40	9.45	9.42	9.63	9.76	9.81	9.82	9.84	9.84	9.77
Metal cans	9.85	10.03	9.94	10.13	10.04	10.00	10.08	10.18	10.06	10.13	10.34	10.23	10.27
Cutlery, hand tools & hardware	12.56	12.80	13.06	12.80	13.00	12.67	13.36	13.73	13.76	13.59	13.60	13.59	13.43
Fabricated struct. metal prod.	8.40	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.29	8.46	8.55	8.68	8.78	8.67	8.68	8.76	8.76
Metal stampings	9.26	9.31	9.17	9.14	9.20	9.36	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.60	9.51	9.66
Machinery, Except Electrical	10.03	10.15	10.11	10.18	10.18	10.21	10.17	10.14	10.15	10.17	10.16	10.20	10.23
Construction & related machinery	9.60	9.68	9.62	9.76	9.87	9.86	9.84	9.97	9.96	10.02	9.79	9.78	9.89
Metalworking machinery	10.07	10.46	10.37	10.43	10.45	10.44	10.25	10.15	10.19	10.18	10.17	10.14	10.17
Special industry machinery	10.80	10.72	10.72	10.98	10.96	10.89	10.96	10.86	10.79	10.84	10.91	10.94	10.86
General industry machinery	10.35	10.45	10.39	10.48	10.47	10.56	10.57	10.58	10.59	10.70	10.61	10.57	10.64
Service industry machinery	9.74	9.74	9.76	9.77	9.75	9.74	9.72	9.76	9.68	9.77	9.80	9.91	9.91
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.49	9.52	9.48	9.42	9.46	9.57	9.56	9.61	9.62	9.75	9.77	9.78	9.83
Elec. test & distribution equip.	7.21	7.12	7.18	7.33	7.24	7.33	7.40	7.29	7.29	7.61	7.56	7.62	7.82
Elec. lighting & wiring equip.	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.53	7.36	7.47	7.43	7.42	7.47	7.64	7.64	7.85	7.81
Radio & TV receiving equipment	7.93	8.04	8.19	7.68	8.00	7.62	7.64	7.67	7.55	7.76	7.87	8.10	8.25
Communication equipment	11.69	11.76	11.68	11.55	11.68	11.96	11.94	11.97	11.97	12.10	12.05	12.10	12.06
Electric components & access.*	7.20	7.14	7.14	7.19	7.16	7.30	7.33	7.43	7.42	7.45	7.54	7.46	7.51
Transportation Equipment	13.75	12.90	12.80	12.78	13.78	14.08	14.12	14.16	14.07	14.16	14.52	14.09	14.22
Motor vehicles & equipment	14.45	13.47	13.37	13.37	14.49	14.83	14.86	14.90	14.83	14.98	15.36	14.88	15.06
Instruments & Related Products	10.06	10.13	10.18	10.27	10.35	10.46	10.50	10.45	10.56	10.65	10.82	10.76	10.72
Miscellaneous Mfg. Industries	7.14	7.13	7.17	7.28	7.23	7.25	7.47	7.48	7.53	7.60	7.64	7.69	7.72
Nondurable Goods	9.40	9.47	9.43	9.55	9.50	9.58	9.62	9.68	9.67	9.69	9.75	9.70	9.69
Food & Kindred Products	10.10	10.02	10.08	10.27	10.28	10.32	10.36	10.35	10.47	10.48	10.51	10.45	10.47
Canned, cured & frozen foods	9.13	9.11	9.05	9.36	9.45	9.53	9.74	9.94	9.73	9.68	9.59	9.74	9.80
Grain mill & bakery products*	10.14	10.02	10.26	10.31	10.25	10.15	10.17	10.11	10.18	10.35	10.34	10.24	10.22
Beverages*	11.69	11.47	11.60	12.18	12.02	12.06	11.95	11.96	12.24	12.15	12.36	12.43	12.43
Textile Mill Products	7.54	7.58	7.75	7.68	7.88	7.91	7.86	7.88	7.84	7.86	7.92	7.95	8.00
Apparel & Other Textile Products	6.22	6.30	6.22	6.28	6.21	6.25	6.24	6.28	6.35	6.39	6.42	6.40	6.48
Men's and boys' suits & coats	5.55	5.99	5.81	5.65	5.75	5.72	5.65	5.70	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.48	5.53
Men's & boys' furnishings*	5.98	6.00	6.00	6.04	6.10	5.99	5.95	5.97	6.03	5.98	5.95	5.88	5.86
Women's & children's undergarm.*	6.27	6.33	6.29	6.43	6.43	6.53	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.31	6.46	6.46	6.56
Paper & Allied Products	9.71	9.67	9.71	9.79	9.83	9.90	9.91	10.05	10.00	9.97	10.02	10.07	10.08
Paperboard containers & boxes	9.09	9.08	9.12	9.03	9.11	9.22	9.25	9.26	9.28	9.40	9.36	9.42	9.49
Printing & Publishing	9.77	10.03	10.14	10.17	10.00	10.04	10.13	10.13	10.24	10.17	10.30	10.23	10.11
Newspapers	11.09	11.25	11.14	11.15	11.09	11.42	11.54	11.64	11.77	11.64	11.67	11.88	11.93
Commercial printing*	10.63	11.04	11.27	11.42	11.14	11.21	11.32	11.28	11.43	11.31	11.37	11.17	11.01
Chemicals & Allied Products	11.12	11.23	11.15	11.37	11.26	11.39	11.44	11.51	11.43	11.53	11.61	11.57	11.57
Industrial inorganic chemicals	11.87	11.93	11.77	12.21	11.90	11.96	11.92	11.85	11.80	11.98	11.94	11.89	11.87
Plastic materials & synthetics*	11.40	11.58	11.56	11.61	11.66	11.78	11.70	11.89	11.99	11.97	12.22	12.24	12.38
Drugs	10.52	10.67	10.63	10.72	10.86	10.91	11.06	11.24	11.23	11.35	11.39	11.52	11.57
Soaps, cleaners & toilet goods	9.60	9.77	9.67	9.99	9.97	10.09	10.28	10.37	10.14	10.22	10.34	10.26	10.25
Paints & allied products	10.25	10.28	10.27	10.36	10.23	10.15	10.25	10.22	9.98	10.14	10.09	10.13	10.15
Industrial organic chemicals	13.08	13.14	13.04	13.30	12.82	13.08	13.06	12.94	12.80	12.90	13.06	12.86	12.78
Petroleum & Coal Products*	14.64	14.60	14.49	15.27	14.88	14.95	15.04	14.98	15.12	15.06	14.99	14.85	15.04
Petroleum refining*	15.51	15.46	15.34	16.28	15.76	15.81	15.91	15.83	15.98	15.95	15.88	15.67	15.90
Rubber & Plastic Products, NEC	7.59	7.57	7.57	7.56	7.63	7.70	7.81	7.82	7.85	7.84	7.88	7.93	7.95
Rubber & rubber products	8.15	8.30	8.43	8.50	8.53	8.58	8.69	8.65	8.75	8.68	8.64	8.75	8.88
Miscellaneous plastic products	7.48	7.43	7.41	7.38	7.46	7.54	7.65	7.68	7.69	7.69	7.75	7.80	7.80
Leather & Leather Products	5.74	5.55	5.67	5.73	5.83	5.81	5.92	6.01	6.03	6.04	6.08	6.19	6.33

Hourly earnings include paid holidays, vacation, and sick leave. They are affected by changes in work force composition and in wage rates.
* Data from 1984 forward are not comparable with earlier estimates because of significant differences between original and revised estimates.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(thousands)

	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,901	3,841	3,853	60.0	48.0
Total Employment	3,687	3,650	3,650	37.0	37.0
Total Unemployment	214	191	203	23.0	11.0
Seasonally adjusted unemployment total	208	180	197	28.0	11.0
Unemployment Rate	5.5	5.0	5.3	0.5	0.2
Seasonally adjusted unemployment rate	5.4	4.7	5.2	0.7	0.2

Note: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics method.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMS IN NEW JERSEY*

Program	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Regular State UI Program	83,225	85,696	81,278	-2,471	+ 1,947
Federal Employees' Program	384	442	464	- 58	- 80
Veterans' Program	247	253	293	- 6	- 46
Federal Supplemental Compensation[1]	197	3,493	12,821	-3,296	-12,624
TOTAL	84,053	89,884	94,856	-5,831	-10,803

[1]This was a temporary program, which began September 12, 1982 and expired March 31, 1985.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(thousands)

	Jun 1985	May 1985	Jun 1984	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
TOTAL INSURED UNEMPLOYED	83.2	85.7	81.3	-2.5	+1.9
Male	46.8	48.8	43.9	-2.0	+2.9
Female	36.4	36.9	37.4	-0.5	-1.0
White, not Hispanic	50.8	51.1	51.2	-0.3	-0.4
Black, not Hispanic	19.8	20.4	18.6	-0.6	+1.2
Hispanic	11.6	13.0	10.6	-1.4	+1.0
American Indian or Alaskan Native	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	+0.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	0.3	0.5	0.3	-0.2	0.0
Race/Ethnic Status not reported	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	-0.1
MANUFACTURING	33.8	36.0	29.1	-2.2	+4.7
Durable Goods	15.5	15.5	13.6	0.0	+1.9
Fabricated metals, incl. ordn.	2.7	3.1	1.9	-0.4	+0.8
Machinery except electrical	2.2	1.9	2.1	+0.3	+0.1
Electrical machinery	4.3	4.3	3.6	0.0	+0.7
Nondurable Goods	18.2	20.5	15.5	-2.3	+2.7
Food & kindred products	2.0	2.3	1.6	-0.3	+0.4
Textile mill products	1.0	1.2	1.0	-0.2	0.0
Apparel & other textile products	6.6	8.2	6.2	-1.6	+0.4
Printing & publishing	1.4	1.7	1.1	-0.3	+0.3
Chemicals & allied products	3.5	4.0	2.4	-0.5	+1.1
Rubber & misc. plastic products	1.7	1.8	1.1	-0.1	+0.6
NONMANUFACTURING	49.2	48.1	50.3	+1.1	-1.1
Contract construction	7.1	7.3	5.1	-0.2	+2.0
Transportation & public utilities	4.8	4.0	5.5	+0.6	-0.9
Wholesale and retail trade	16.2	16.4	16.0	-0.2	+0.2
Finance, insurance & real estate	3.1	3.1	2.9	0.0	+0.2
Services	15.3	14.6	15.3	+0.7	0.0
BY AGE OF CLAIMANT					
Under 25	13.9	14.7	14.0	-0.8	-0.1
25 through 34	27.9	28.3	26.4	-0.4	+1.5
35 through 44	17.1	17.4	16.7	-0.3	+0.4
45 through 54	12.7	13.8	11.8	-1.1	+0.9
55 through 64	9.2	9.4	10.5	-0.2	-1.3
65 and over	2.5	2.0	2.0	+0.5	+0.5
BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT					
1 to 2 weeks	7.2	7.9	7.9	-0.7	-0.7
3 to 4 weeks	9.3	9.8	9.4	-0.5	-0.1
5 through 14 weeks	41.3	41.9	40.6	-0.6	+0.7
15 weeks and over	25.4	26.1	23.4	-0.7	+2.0

*Data are for claimants in the week including the 19th of the month and are not seasonally adjusted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals. Unemployment Insurance Claims data subject to revision.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr[1] 1985	Mar[2] 1985	Year to Date[3] 1985	1984	% Change
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	3,931	2,937	11,166	7,205	+ 55.0
Private Units	3,861	2,937	11,096	7,205	+ 54.0
Single Family	2,715	1,920	7,645	5,047	+ 51.5
Two-Family	132	190	602	522	+ 15.3
Three-or-Four Family	377	88	583	120	+385.8
Five or More Family	637	739	2,266	1,516	+ 49.5
Public Units	70	0	70	0	--
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$263,521	$217,129	$754,474	$495,349	+ 52.3
New Buildings	$225,472	$182,453	$637,491	$401,181	+ 58.9
Additions and Alterations	$ 38,049	$ 34,676	$116,983	$ 94,168	+ 24.2

[1]Based on reports received from 401 of 567 municipalities.
[2]Based on reports received from 412 of 567 municipalities.
[3]Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(not seasonally adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation	Estimate	Standard Error	Coefficient of Variation
1983	Jan	3,275	±55	1.7%	323	±26	8.0%	9.0%	±.7	7.8%
	Feb	3,254	±55	1.7%	327	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Mar	3,264	±55	1.7%	326	±26	8.0%	9.1%	±.7	7.7%
	Apr	3,352	±55	1.6%	269	±23	8.6%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	May	3,360	±55	1.6%	273	±24	8.8%	7.5%	±.6	8.0%
	Jun	3,400	±55	1.6%	316	±25	7.9%	8.5%	±.7	8.2%
	Jul	3,447	±55	1.6%	311	±25	8.0%	8.3%	±.7	8.4%
	Aug	3,427	±55	1.6%	321	±25	7.8%	8.6%	±.7	8.1%
	Sep	3,391	±55	1.6%	282	±24	8.5%	7.7%	±.6	7.8%
	Oct	3,454	±55	1.6%	219	±21	9.6%	6.0%	±.6	10.0%
	Nov	3,465	±55	1.6%	245	±22	9.0%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Dec	3,534	±54	1.5%	247	±23	9.3%	6.5%	±.6	9.2%
1984	Jan	3,485	±54	1.5%	288	±24	8.3%	7.6%	±.6	7.9%
	Feb	3,531	±54	1.5%	255	±23	9.0%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Mar	3,542	±54	1.5%	284	±24	8.5%	7.4%	±.6	8.1%
	Apr	3,662	±53	1.4%	258	±23	8.9%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	May	3,669	±53	1.4%	245	±22	9.0%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Jun	3,650	±54	1.5%	204	±20	9.8%	5.3%	±.5	9.4%
	Jul	3,663	±53	1.4%	247	±22	8.9%	6.3%	±.6	9.5%
	Aug	3,624	±54	1.5%	235	±22	9.4%	6.1%	±.6	9.8%
	Sep	3,560	±54	1.5%	220	±21	9.5%	5.8%	±.6	10.3%
	Oct	3,608	±54	1.5%	194	±20	10.3%	5.1%	±.5	9.8%
	Nov	3,551	±54	1.5%	202	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
	Dec	3,563	±54	1.5%	203	±20	9.9%	5.4%	±.5	9.3%
1985	Jan	3,526	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.7%	±.6	9.0%
	Feb	3,571	±54	1.5%	253	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Mar	3,588	±54	1.5%	254	±23	9.1%	6.6%	±.6	9.1%
	Apr	3,622	±54	1.5%	229	±22	9.6%	5.9%	±.6	10.2%
	May	3,650	±53	1.5%	191	±20	10.5%	5.0%	±.5	10.0%
	Jun	3,687	±53	1.4%	214	±21	9.8%	5.5%	±.5	9.1%

Data Notes

Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 68% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus one standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 68% of the cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for 1985 are still based on pre-1985 CPS sample parameters. Revised S.E. and C.V. data will be published after development by BLS.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
Seasonally Adjusted*
(000)
1984 Benchmark

Date	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,829.0	105,005	3,592.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1983								
Jan	110,746	3,632.0	99,233	3,328.0	11,513	304.0	10.4	8.4
Feb	110,700	3,630.0	99,144	3,313.0	11,556	317.0	10.4	8.7
Mar	110,733	3,612.0	99,303	3,310.0	11,430	302.0	10.3	8.4
Apr	110,906	3,627.0	99,590	3,351.0	11,316	276.0	10.2	7.6
May	110,892	3,593.0	99,634	3,337.0	11,258	256.0	10.2	7.1
Jun	111,717	3,663.0	100,444	3,355.0	11,273	308.0	10.1	8.4
Jul	111,707	3,676.0	101,173	3,373.0	10,534	303.0	9.4	8.2
Aug	112,184	3,718.0	101,589	3,396.0	10,595	322.0	9.4	8.7
Sep	112,264	3,717.0	101,983	3,421.0	10,281	296.0	9.2	8.0
Oct	111,914	3,683.0	102,042	3,433.0	9,872	250.0	8.8	6.8
Nov	112,150	3,731.0	102,702	3,469.0	9,448	262.0	8.4	7.0
Dec	112,237	3,808.0	103,029	3,546.0	9,208	262.0	8.2	6.9
1984								
Jan	112,320	3,810.0	103,294	3,541.0	9,026	269.0	8.0	7.1
Feb	112,724	3,832.0	103,888	3,588.0	8,836	244.0	7.8	6.4
Mar	112,906	3,847.0	104,123	3,587.0	8,783	260.0	7.8	6.8
Apr	113,202	3,916.0	104,402	3,651.0	8,800	265.0	7.8	6.8
May	113,722	3,874.0	105,162	3,642.0	8,560	232.0	7.5	6.0
Jun	113,619	3,800.0	105,391	3,603.0	8,228	197.0	7.2	5.2
Jul	113,868	3,829.0	105,377	3,590.0	8,491	239.0	7.5	6.2
Aug	113,629	3,827.0	105,148	3,594.0	8,481	233.0	7.5	6.1
Sep	113,764	3,822.0	105,394	3,590.0	8,370	232.0	7.4	6.1
Oct	114,016	3,816.0	105,649	3,591.0	8,367	225.0	7.3	5.9
Nov	114,074	3,783.0	105,932	3,562.0	8,142	221.0	7.1	5.8
Dec	114,464	3,794.0	106,273	3,575.0	8,191	219.0	7.2	5.8
1985								
Jan	114,875	3,818.0	106,391	3,583.0	8,484	234.0	7.4	6.1
Feb	115,084	3,869.0	106,685	3,627.0	8,399	242.0	7.3	6.3
Mar	115,514	3,864.0	107,119	3,633.0	8,396	231.0	7.3	6.0
Apr	115,371	3,843.0	106,945	3,606.0	8,426	237.0	7.3	6.2
May	115,373	3,801.0	106,960	3,621.0	8,413	180.0	7.3	4.7
Jun	114,783	3,847.0	106,370	3,639.0	8,413	208.0	7.3	5.4

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Annual averages not seasonally adjusted.

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATOR SERIES 1 THRU 39

Indicator Series	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Civilian Labor Force (000)	3,226	3,264	3,318	3,383	3,457	3,570	3,594	3,593	3,632	3,673	3,829
2. Resident Employment (000)	3,023	2,929	2,973	3,065	3,209	3,323	3,334	3,330	3,306	3,385	3,592
3. Resident Unemployment (000)	204	334	346	317	248	247	260	263	326	288	236
4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%)	61.2	61.3	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6
5. Employment Population Ratio (%)	57.4	55.0	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5
6. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2
7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,783.4	2,699.9	2,753.7	2,836.9	2,961.9	3,027.2	3,060.4	3,098.6	3,091.3	3,162.4	3,338.7
8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)	2,343.5	2,229.7	2,273.2	2,332.9	2,438.9	2,509.4	2,530.7	2,569.6	2,566.8	2,641.2	2,813.4
9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	524.7	521.2	525.3
10. Manufacturing Employment (000)	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.2	729.7	715.1	729.4
11. Construction Employment (000)	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	132.6
12. Service-Producing Industries (000)	1,395.7	1,379.8	1,420.4	1,468.2	1,544.2	1,593.9	1,636.1	1,687.4	1,727.5	1,812.0	1,949.3
13. Manufacturing Production Workers (000)	560.7	501.0	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	461.8
14. Manufacturing Workweek (hours)	40.7	40.0	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1
15. Aggregate Manufacturing Manhours (000)	22,826	20,039	20,611	21,268	21,538	21,838	20,726	20,449	18,676	18,551	19,004
16. Weekly Earnings of Production Workers ($)	186.11	199.68	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45
17. Consumer Price Index (1967=100)	147.7	161.2	170.5	181.5	195.3	217.7	247.0	272.3	288.6	297.4	307.6
18. Net Spendable Earnings ($)	103.16	103.89	105.33	110.41	110.06	108.75	103.33	101.55	102.84	106.00	107.46
19. New Business Incorporations (number)	1,284	1,335	1,523	1,614	1,698	1,764	1,790	2,009	1,867	2,185	2,304
20. Business Failures (number)	54	64	55	45	35	35	36	43	43	57	84
21. Electric Power Sales (millions of KWH)	3,666	3,623	3,800	3,867	4,009	4,065	4,132	4,136	4,063	4,244	4,384
22. Total Construction Contracts ($000,000)	197.4	163.4	174.0	399.7	345.3	301.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8
23. Residential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	59.9	52.6	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	231.6
24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts ($000,000)	87.7	61.6	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	225.9
25. Total Dwelling Units (number)	1,884	1,668	2,323	2,414	2,686	2,546	1,672	1,569	1,587	2,650	2,690
26. Single-Family Dwelling Units (number)	1,081	1,118	1,440	1,599	1,917	1,630	1,085	920	987	1,664	1,842
27. Multi-Family Dwelling Units (number)	643	410	640	589	510	673	392	469	498	822	701
28. Retail Sales ($000,000)	1,502	1,636	1,819	2,006	2,413	2,658	2,840	2,972	3,118	3,389	3,737
29. Retail Sales in 1967 Dollars ($000,000)	1,004	1,013	1,081	1,139	1,288	1,297	1,231	1,193	1,206	1,274	1,365
30. New Passenger Car Registrations (number)	29,259	24,911	32,034	37,389	36,404	33,540	33,013	27,254	25,464	29,558	41,764
31. Nonfarm Job Openings (number)	13,488	13,978	11,407	13,868	18,623	18,706	20,353	15,314	12,972	12,176	10,828
32. Nonfarm Job Placements (number)	8,110	8,160	8,130	9,519	11,606	11,853	13,373	11,176	9,908	7,825	5,668
33. Weeks Claimed-Weekly Averages (000)	130.7	177.8	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7
34. Insured Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1
35. Initial Claims Weekly Average (number)	16,607	17,406	14,599	14,458	14,228	16,175	16,346	15,029	15,842	12,891	11,363
36. Exhaustions (number)	13,057	19,362	16,343	14,881	11,145	12,125	13,112	13,686	16,597	14,369	12,150
37. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)	56.6	74.0	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4
38. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)	18.4	21.2	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7
39. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing (000)	50.5	67.6	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4

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CHANGES IN THE ECONOMIC INDICATORS THIS MONTH

Series 20 (Business Failures) data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Six-month moving average not shown on graph for January, February and March of 1984 because of above. Series 36 (Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions) has been revised using new seasonal adjustment factors.